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LET US HAVE A CONVENTION.

With what is more important still, the Democratic-Conservative party has just elected [illegible] of the eight Congressmen, six of the eight Judges, and more important still, two thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly. There can there be no doubt as to the power of that party to administer the State government as it may desire, and of its responsibility for the exercise of that power. How then does the Democratic-Conservative party propose to execute the great trust confided to it?

It will not do merely to say that we propose to administer the government for the best interests of the people of the State. The people demand, and properly demand, something more definite and substantial than mere empty declarations; nor will they longer listen to excuse or pardon delay. The time for excuses and for delays has passed and full, final action must now be had. There is now no check upon the Democratic party in any policy it may desire to adopt. Nothing can now thwart its will. If there be obstructing statutes, they can be repealed; if there be an obstructing constitution, it can be changed. The Democratic Conservative party is now all powerful in North Carolina. With its two-thirds representation in the Legislature it can call a convention of the people and without delay change the Constitution so as to conform its provisions to their wishes and to their wants. There is no grievance growing out of the Constitution that the sovereign people in convention assembled cannot remedy.

Are there any grievances then? If there be no grievances growing out of the Constitution and beyond the power of the General Assembly to remedy by ordinary legislation, then is the Democratic-Conservative party a fraud and its whole life a lie.

From the adoption of the Constitution, or rather from the day of its imposition upon us by Canby's bayonets, to the present time, we have constantly protested in the most solemn manner that under its provisions, peace and prosperity, and good government are simply impossible, and that to a degree, unequalled in the history of written constitutions, the Radical constitution of North Carolina is unjust and oppressive as well in the provisions it does contain, as in those it does not contain. Every day that passes develops some new proof of this.

What is plainer now, for instance, than that a Judge should not be confined to his own circuit? Is there a man who does not see how greatly it would tend to purify the administration of our laws, if our Judges were required to ride the several circuits in regular turn? And then too, will it not be an act of simple justice to the white people in the negro circuits to relieve them from the constant burden of Radical Judges? Is it, is it generous to forget our white brethren in the counties like Halifax and Craven and Edgecombe and [illegible]?

Is there an honest man in North Carolina who thinks a felon convicted of larceny or forgery or perjury or other infamous crime, ought to be allowed to vote? And yet until our Constitution shall be changed such felons can vote equally with the best and purest in the land! How many convicted felons are there in the State who vote regularly and with which party do they vote?

Is there a man in the State who thinks a citizen ought not only to receive the protection of the government without charge, but also to have a voice in shaping its policy without contributing something to its support? And yet our tax books show that the negro race has done this very thing. Ought not every voter to be required to show his poll-tax receipt before he votes? It can not be done, however, so long as the present Constitution remains unaltered.

Two years from now there will be a hot contest in North Carolina. A Governor is to be voted for and a President, and we have no time to lose if we would fight that great battle from the vantage ground that a good constitution, good laws and good government will give us.

It will be well to remember too that the Supreme Court of North Carolina, composed of five Radical Judges, in four of whom the people have no confidence, is now considering the question whether the eight amendments to the Constitution, ratified last year, were legally adopted. Solomon Pool claims before that Court to be still President of the University for the reason that the amendments to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to appoint the new Board of Trustees that turned him out were not constitutionally adopted. The case ought to have been decided at the June Term of the Court. It was not decided, but was postponed until January Term.

If it be true, as is believed, that the Court has in fact decided that the amendments, in spite of their ratification by the people, are not properly parts of the Constitution, in what condition will we find ourselves. The debt obligation will still be in force; the census must be taken next year at a cost to the State of at least $250,000; Solomon Pool will still be President of the University; the State must still go to the expense of having annual sessions of the Legislature; old man Silas Burns will still be Superintendent of Public Works.

Who can tell how a Radical Court will decide? Has the Supreme Court of North Carolina given the people cause to have any confidence in its rulings since the advent of the Radical party? What confusion there will be if Pearson and Rodman and Reade and Settle think the interest of the negro party in North Carolina requires them to decide that the Constitution has not been changed or amended since it came foul and filthy from the hands of the carpet-baggers, scallawags and negroes of the Convention that by a forced vote validates the marriage of a white man with a negro woman!

These are manifold grievances then. And what answer can we make to the people if we do not call a Convention so that they may get speedy relief? Except by Convention no relief can be had for three years, if then. Why then should we not call a Convention? Is it because of the expense? $25,000 will cover every dollar of expense, just one-half of what it will cost us to take the census! And what is that compared to the great gain we will make in having our government settled at last upon a just and sure foundation? There need be no fear that the Convention will not be composed of North Carolina's best and purest men. Indeed we venture the prediction that it will be a body unsurpassed in the history of the State in the integrity and intelligence of its members. Nor need there be any fear to trust such a body, as the Convention will surely be, with full powers; but if there be any point it may be specially desirable to guard, let the Convention be instructed as to that. Just now, however, we call to mind but one single instruction we would give to the Convention and that is not to change the homestead exemption, unless it be to make it a fee simple, instead of an estate for life.

The Democratic party owes it to itself, no less than to the State, to call a Convention of the sovereign people of North Carolina, as soon as the General Assembly meets. Undivided responsibility is inseparable from unlimited power.

JUDICIAL COMPLICATIONS.

Two Judges of the Superior Court, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies, decline to surrender their offices although successors have been elected under an act of the Legislature. These are Judges Moore of the Second District and Cloud of the Eighth District.

It will be remembered that the notorious E. W. Jones, better known as Jaybird was elected in 1868, Judge for the Second District. Afterwards to save a trial under an impeachment by the House of Representatives, he resigned and W. A. Moore was appointed to supply the vacancy.

Judge Moore claims that he was appointed to fill Judge Jones' entire term, and is entitled to hold on until Jones' term would have expired. Louis Hilliard of [illegible] county, has been elected by the Radicals as successor to Moore, and will contest the point with him before the Supreme Court.

The situation in the Eighth District is very similar. D. H. Starbuck was originally elected Judge. He did not accept the office, but preferred to take the United States Attorneyship for the State. Having been a member of the Secession Convention, and having voted men and money to carry on the war, he nevertheless, with the aid of United States Attorney General Speed, somersaulted through the test oath into a Federal office without injury to his breeches or his conscience.

Judge Cloud was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. He also claims that he was appointed for the full term for which Starbuck was elected. The Legislature thought differently, and ordered an election. Both parties had candidates in the field, and Thomas J. Wilson, of Forsyth, was elected by the Democratic-Conservatives. Judge Cloud will resist the installment of Mr. Wilson, and the question will go the Supreme Court.

When the question was pending in the Legislature we gave our views in full, urging upon that body our reasons for thinking it was their duty to pass the act ordering these elections. We cannot, after mature deliberation and investigation, bring our mind to any other conclusion than that the terms of those appointees expired on the sixth of August. So fully were we satisfied in regard to the matter that we were in favor of elections being ordered for two Supreme Court Judges in place of Justices Bynum and Settle, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Judge Dick and the death of Judge Boyden. Indeed we could never exactly appreciate the reasons which induced the Legislature to order elections to supply vacancies on the Superior Court Bench and not those existing on the Supreme Court Bench, from exactly similar causes.

We have given the particulars of these judicial complications as we suppose they will soon develop into important questions which must claim more or less interest throughout the State in a short time.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

The *National Era*, Fred. Douglass' paper, gives the following advice to his brother freedmen:

"Leave those States in which you are in the minority, and the subjects of prejudice and outrage, and remove to the States where you will be in the majority, and thus protect yourself against the indignities to which you are now exposed in many of the States."

Douglass goes on to point out South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, as eligible States for the residence of negroes, where they may protect themselves against the "indignities" spoken of.

If Douglass had directed his words to the negro politicians, we should applaud the wisdom of his advice to his colored friends. Both races would be better off, the prejudices between them would die out, the conflict and distrust would end, if the so-called leaders of the negroes were colonized upon "reservations" just as the Indians are. In that case the industrious and honest colored people would be contented and prosperous, and the whole country would be benefited by the change.

However, this advice, coming from the formost leader of the blacks in the Uunited States, shows that he does not belive that the races can live contentedly and peacefully together. Let that opinion be once establised, especially by the endorsement and practice of the negroes themselves, and the question of the relations between the races, which is just now perplexing society and the government, will be solved. If peace and contentment of both races can only be established and secured by their permanent separation, then Douglass' advice is good and should be acted upon without delay. It may be that by heeding it the black man may avoid a worse fate.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the several counties comprising the Third Congressional District met yesterday in the Court House in this city, in accordance with the law to compare the votes cast in the late election for a Representative in Congress. All the Sheriffs were present, viz: W. H. Sikes, Bladen; E. W. Taylor, Brunswick; W. Q. Maultsby, Columbus; Jno. D. Davis, Carteret; B. Wallace, Duplin: A. R. Black, New Hanover; C. Ward, Sampson, K. W. McNeill, Harnett, R. W. Hardie, Cumberland; E. Murrill, Onslow; and J. W. Monger, Moore.

Sheriff Hardie was called to the Chair. Mr. G. D. Flack was requested to act as Secretary. Mr. W. H. Bernard and Major J. A. Engelhard were requested to assist the Secretary in counting the vote.

The several Sheriffs then reported the following as the vote cast in their respective counties for Representative:

COUNTIES.	A. M. WADDELL.	NEILL MCKAY.
Bladen	1,212	1,395
Brunswick	1,014	924
Carteret	755	788
Columbus	1,318	796
Cumberland	2,154	1,997
Duplin	1,797	1,085
Harnett	850	758
Moore	1,066	951
New Hanover	2,687	3,754
Onslow	959	455
Sampson	1,880	1,309
Totals	15,672	14,285

Majority for Hon. A. M. Waddell......1,387

The Chairman then made ploclamation in accordance with the above statement.

A certificate having been duly signed, Sheriffs Hardie and Black were appointed a committee to deliver the certificate of election to the Hon. A. M. Waddell. The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the counties composing the Fourth Judicial District viz: W. H. Sikes, Bladen; E. W. Taylor, Brunswick; W. Q. Maultsby, Columbus; Jno. D. Davis, Carteret; B. Wallace, Duplin; A. R. Black, New Hanover; E. Murrill, Onslow; R. McMillan, Robeson; and C. Ward, Sampson, met at the Court House yesterday to compare the vote for Judge and Solicitor and to proclaim the result. Sheriff Murrill was called to the Chair, and Mr. G. D. Flack was requested to act as Secretary.

The following is the vote cast for Judge and Solicitor:

COUNTIES.	MCKOY.	RUSSELL.	NORMENT.	SUTTON.
Bladen	1,169	1,468	1,178	1,458
Brunswick	975	996	992	973
Columbus	1,345	784	1,341	770
Carteret	814	703	799	698
Duplin	1,780	1,109	1,780	1,098
New Hanover	2,562	3,898	2,589	3,787
Onslow	1,004	497	999	481
Robeson	1,801	1,795	1,844	1,753
Sampson	1,908	1,358	1,90[illegible]	1,298
Totals	13,358	12,517	13,416	12,302

Majority to Hon. A. A. McKoy..........841
" W. M. Norment..........1,114

The Chairman made due proclamation in according with the above returns.

Certificates of Election having been duly signed, Sheriff Murrill was requested to deliver the certificate to the Judge elect, and Sheriff McMillan was requested to deliver the certificate to Mr. Norment.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

We publish in detail, elsewhere, the official vote cast for Representative in Congress, Judge and Solicitor in our Congressional and Judicial Districts. It will be seen that the vote is large and the majorities are all we could reasonably expect. Our success does not result from any divisions or lethergy on the part of our political opponents, but from a solid and reliable increase of our own vote. Colonel Waddell receives one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight more votes than Judge Merrimon did in 1872, and Judge McKoy receives in his counties, one thousand one hundred and twenty-two more votes than were cast for Judge Merrimon, while Neill McKay and Judge Russell received largely increased votes over that cast for Governor Caldwell, McKay getting seven hundred and twenty more, and Russell nine hundred and twenty-eight.

This is a most gratifying result and decides the political status of these Districts. Judge Russell was by odds, the most popular Republican in the District, polling in some counties a number of white votes that no other candidate of his party would have received. The people, however, were aroused as they never have been before, and our own candidates commanded respect and support, and the victory was as emphatic as it was important. The figures speak for themselves.

A most deplorable accident has just happened to Rubens's "Assumption of the Virgin," in the gallery of Dusseldorf. This picture of colossal dimensions, is painted on wood, and two cracks, one of them large enough to put the finger in, have made their appearance, and, unfortunately, one of them is right across the face of the Madonna. This misfortune is attributed to the late great heat.

OUR BEAUFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pleasures of the Sea Coast—Masquerade Ball—Grand Political Demonstration, &c., &c.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 19.

Dear Journal:

My promise to write a letter in reference to current events here this week, has been somewhat a bore to me, as I didn't come here to report, but to enjoy myself. That I have succeeded in this last attempt, during the two days in which I have been here, the total disinclination which I now feel towards writing anything at all to anybody will amply testify. The days and the nights are as full of enjoyment as it is possible to crowd them. A fine breeze during the day, with boating and fishing *ad libitum, ad infinitum*, hurries the sun down into the West several hours ahead of schedule time, and the delightful music with the dancing and pleasures of the night, when there is no sun to dazzle the eye on the water, and an elegant breeze sweeping in from the open sea, are all well calculated to totally unfit one for the ordinary avocations of life, for the time being at least. Our hotel is crowded with visitors—pleasant, social gentlemen, and charming, beautiful women, and it is no wonder that the time flows along all to quickly.

On Monday night, the first of my arrival here, we found a grand masquerade ball in progress. The affair had been arranged very hastily, a few of the married ladies in the party having set their wits to work to devise the costumes, and their delicate fingers to guide the needle in arraying those who were to take part in the affair. The ball took place as had been arranged, opening about 10 o'clock, on the large dancing floor of this hotel, built over the water, with its southern side open to the sea breeze. The costumes, although hurriedly arranged, were simply splendid in every instance, and the ladies and gentlemen who bore the various parts, sustained the characters fully as well, if not better than we have ever seen before. I am not sufficiently "up" in the mysteries of calico and dimity to describe minutely the costumes of the parties, but will give you here a list of some of the leading characters represented. Our own Wilmington ladies took quite a part in the affair. The character of Diana, the charming huntress of the forests, was well sustained by Miss M. F., of Wilmington; Aurora, the bright goddess of the morn, would willingly have yielded her sceptre into the hands of Miss B. T., of Wilmington, who so worthily represented that character; the Spanish Lady, a character assigned to Miss R. E., of Wilmington, was most charmingly personified by that little lassie, and Wilkie Collins should have seen Miss E. B., of Wilmington, as "The Woman in White," to have fully appreciated the creation of his own masterpieces.

Miss C. Y., of Charlotte, gave a beautiful idealization of the sable goddess, with her black dress bespeckled with silver stars; Miss F. O. of the same city shone resplendently as Aurora long before old Sol had thought of decking her with his robes; Miss P. M. gave a charming personation of the Market Girl, and Miss S. Y., as Evening, both in dress and in character, attracted universal attention.

But ah! you should have seen the beautiful Miss M. S., of Waccamaw, in her character of Di Vernon. She was simply superb and sustained the character to the life both in dress and deportment. The German Peasant was charmingly represented by Miss M. L. of Wadesboro and it was difficult to imagine that the character was assumed simply for the occasion, so perfectly was it represented; and Miss M. H. of Newbern was most appropriately arrayed as a Hay Girl, attracting and encharming the attention of many during the entire evening.

As for the gentlemen, the "lords" I hardly know what to say other than that they did exceedingly well. Mr. H. C. L. was "bully" as a Greek Pugilist; Mr. L. H. H. appeared as the Black Prince; Mr. C. M. W. as old Cardinal Richelieu; Mr. H. B. S., Jr., as a Gallant of 1790; Mr. S. as a ditto of 1970; and Mr. W. B. S. as a Get Up By Gone, a very amusing character and most admirably sustained. Much of the interest of the evening was due, however, to the antics of two young gentlemen, Messrs. E. B. E. and one whose name I cannot now recall, who got themselves up regardless of expense, as clowns. They were simply inimitable in the characters they had chosen, and added a great deal to the real enjoyment of the occasion.

But enough for the masquerade; let me tell you of something else. Last night Beaufort was beside itself with its transparencies, its fire works, its music and its speaking. It had been announced that there would be a grand demonstration in honor of the great Democratic victory recently attained, and at early hour of the evening the streets were thronged by people from the country who came in to participate. The display at night was really creditable indeed. Fire works were let off freely, and a large procession, with their transparences garnished with all manner of devices, paraded the streets for more than an hour. They finally came to a halt in front of our Hotel, where fine speeches were made by Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg. Col. John Wilder Atkinson, of Wilmington, J. T. LeGrand, Esq., of Richmond, Senator elect from Richmond and Montgomery counties, and Dr. L. W. Martin, of Carteret. The speaking was opened by Mr. Geo. W. Charlotte, who introduced Capt. Graham, and I only wish that I had the time and space at comamnd to give you some idea of the speeches. It was all really *good*. Captain Graham made a splendid speech—in fact, the speech of the evening. Col. Atkinson and Mr. LeGrand, who had but just arrived here a few hours previously, acquitted themselves most handsomely, and Dr. Martin, "The old War Horse of Carteret," as he was introduced, made a splendid talk. The Doctor was unsparing (almost too much so, I thought) in his censures of Carteret for making the figures 328 of 1872 read 111 in 1874, but hoping that his dear old Carteret would redeem herself in 1876 by making five of each of the last named ones, (Amen! Doctor, say we).

But I find that, having become interested in my own talk, I have written more than I originally feared I would have to do, so I will close to get ready for a *big* surf party this p. m. Yours, SOMETIMES.

The Chicago *Times* says Lieut. Col. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., is contemplating matrimony. He has come to Chicago and found in the person of Miss Ida Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., the one to whom he desires to join his fortunes. The affair has so far developed as to set apart the day for the happy event, which will be in the charming month of October.

For the Journal.

John D. Standford, Esq., for President of the Senate.

The brilliant campaign of this able and accomplished Senator of Duplin and Wayne, has attracted the admiration of the Conservative-Democratic party of the State. Pure as a man, of great power upon the stump, and beloved by the people, his long, arduous and effective services for the party of which he is a bright ornament, have aided in making his triumphant election of peculiar gratification to his hosts of friends. They deem him eminently worthy of an election as presiding officer of the Senate of the State he loves so well and has served so long and faithfully in the Legislature and out of it. Last session of the Legislature his name was prominent for Speaker of the House, but in his unselfish patriotism, he gracefully yielded his own claims and those of the East to Capt. Robinson of the West, and now let his sacrifices and qualifications and merits meet with a becoming appreciation and reward from the Conservative Democracy of the whole State by an election to the Presidency of the Senate. No one would be more acceptable, or fill the place with more honor and grace. The West will doubtless again claim the Speaker of the House. Give the East in return the President of the Senate. None deserves it more than the noble old Roman of the party whose name heads this article. In all this no disparagement is intended of others, especially of L. R. Waddell, Esq., of Johnston. It is well that we shall have in the Senate such a Democratic galaxy from which to select this impartial officer.

NEW HANOVER.

August 20th, 1874.

Letter from Richmond County.

ROCKINGHAM, 20th Aug., 1874.

Messrs. Editors: The writer feels so much rejoiced at the *general* result of the late election that he has no disposition to stir up strife in our victorious ranks by any allusions to the vote of any particular locality. He regrets the defeat of Mr. Fuller as much as any one, and is sorry that this defeat was brought about by the defection of any of his party friends. The comparative conduct of the counties of Richmond and Stanly having been, unfortunately, made the subject of newspaper discussion, he thinks it due to the party in Richmond that their skirts shall be cleared of all imputations of a want of party fealty. It must be recollected that in 1872 Gov. Caldwell carried this county by 285 votes. Judge Buxton carried it by 252. If all the other counties had done as well Fuller would have been elected by over 800 votes. If Stanly had even given Fuller the vote she gave for Merrimon he would have been elected by a handsome majority. Instead of that, however, she gave Buxton a majority of several hundred. How stands the case with this county? But it is said that it is inexplicable how the Democratic candidate for the General Assembly should be elected, and yet Buxton beat Fuller. Local reasons and the unpopularity of some of the Radical party, with the great *contrast in fitness*, had much to do with it. We did not present a *full* ticket for local officers.

It is clear that from 50 to 100 Democrats in Richmond voted for Buxton, and it is equally clear that several hundred in Stanly voted for him. Mr. Pemberton was beaten in Richmond, for Solicitor, by less than 60 votes, receiving 80 votes more than Fuller—his entire vote being 1,239—whilst Mr. Ashe received 1,257, and Col. Pool 1,217. Fuller's vote was 1,159. This shows that in the *general* elections, the party vote was well united. And this was not the case in Stanly. The writer has reason to know that Mr. Fuller was well satisfied with the vote given him in Richmond, and knows that *our* action did not defeat him.

For reasons of policy—the belief that such a number of Democrats would vote for him as the render his election certain—a large number of our party friends in this county did not desire a Judicial nomination in opposition to Buxton. Some of them were taunted, with bitterness, because of it. This county desired the nomination of Mr. Walker for Solicitor, but their wishes were not gratified, the delegates to the Convention, for reasons, it is supposed, satisfactory to them, prefering Mr. Pemberton. With all these drawbacks, the county most favoring Mr. Walker, gave *an increased relative vote* for Fuller, whilst those in which Mr. Pemberton's most active friends lived gave him *a loss*.

A large number of the white men who have heretofore voted the Radical ticket, voted for LeGrand, Walker and the three Democratic candidates for Commissioners. They did not feel our party obligations quite strong enough to vote against Judge Buxton. This accounts for the difference. But, at last, it comes to this: Fuller *gained* on Merrimon's vote in Richmond, and *lost* in Anson, Stanly, Montgomery and Union.

The writer candidly trusts that the causes of our defeat in the Judicial election will not be remembered in the future. LeGrand and Walker did not damage Fuller to secure their own election, nor did they do anything of which their friends need to be ashamed. They made a bold, manly fight, upon principle, and were triumphantly elected to honorable and important positions, the duties of which the writer knows they are not only capable of performing for the public good, but ready and willing to perform in the interest of their constituents. What he has written has been suggested rather by "sorrow" than "anger," and he sincerely trusts that hereafter all the counties comprising this Judicial District, and all the other counties of the State, will be governed by a laudable ambition, to see which can do the most for the final and irrevocable redemption of the State from the evils of Radical misrule.

SCANDERBEG.

Letter from Hyde County.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Doubtless you would like to hear from Hyde county, since it is not often, I notice, that you mention this, the Eden of North Carolina, in your most excellent paper. I am not a citizen of Hyde county, but all things being equal, I wish I was. I am, however, a North Carolinian, of which I am proud.

I have no hesitency in saying that Hyde county is the *garden spot of all God's creation* that I have ever yet seen, and I have seen a great deal of the world. There certainly cannot be a more fertile spot on the face of the whole earth, than this within itself a little paradise. The lands grow corn most luxuriantly. I would almost as soon be turned loose in a desert of the same size as in some of the cornfields there. You may be able to imagine how corn *grows* there, I cannot tell you. Some of the lands in Hyde county, if they were properly managed, are as fine cotton growing lands as there are any where in the South. Some fine lands for growing wheat, oats, &c., and particularly clover and the grasses.

But the people I desire to write to you about. They are the best people I have ever visited, religious, industrious and hospitable. They assuredly surpass anything in the way of hospitality and politeness to strangers that I ever thought of.

I was in Hyde during the political hustings. The people there are very enthusiastic, but very quiet and sensible political people. Several of the candidates for county offices canvassed by public speaking. The speaking was in the main very good. But the orator of the day, on all occasions, was Col. S. S. Jones, the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives. I heard Col. Jones several times. His speeches were all of the most excellent order, but a few times, when he became fully aroused by a sense of the fearful position into which our country is most likely to be plunged, unless redeemed by the election this years. I think his eloquence surpassed almost everything I have ever heard. His speeches, especially concerning the "Civil Rights Bill," would compare favorably with the production of the most brilliant minds in the U. S. Congress. Some of his speeches I know, would have done honor to many a Congressman. Col. Jones is a young man, and I predict for him a bright future. He is a man in whom a stranger can place the most implicit confidence at a more glance. His looks show sterling integrity and honesty of purpose.

Hyde county, for a number of years, has been called the Banner County of her District. She has deservedly won this appellation in the past, but I fear for her in the future; for I have just learned through the Washington Echo that Mr. Smith, an independent candidate, has been elected over Col. Jones for the House of Representatives. Some of the leading Radicals in Hyde county told me "they were satisfied Col. J. would make a much better representative than Mr. Smith, but they were going to vote for Smith; because it would tear the Conservative party all to h—ll.

What course Mr. Smith will pursue in the Legislature remains yet to be seen. Col. Jones did his work bravely and nobly but was whipped in the end by the small majority of nine only.—His most bitter enemies and Smith's most intimate friends acknowledged that Mr. Smith was no match for Col. Jones.

Apart from the election in the House of Representatives Hyde did her duty well.

Yours, &c.

ANONYMOUS.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITAL.

Raleigh—Its Improvements—State Fair, Etc., Etc.

RALEIGH, Aug. 18th, 1874.

Dear Journal:

The battle for political and social freedom has been bravely fought between the well-known contending hosts, and the people of the Old North State are the victors. They now quietly contemplate the fruits of this grand triumph. Our city has again resumed its wonted tenor of daily routine. News items are scare, but we discuss to you in this episode of prospects, enterprise, &c., here abouts. There is universal activity observed here in the erection of new and elegant structures for various commercial and manufacturing purposes and preparations for many more. Fayetteville street is aloud with the click of the hammer, trowel and saw. The new U. S. Postoffice is slowly but surely raising its superstructure, and when completed will reflect credit on its designers, and constitute largely to the architectural beauty of the City of Oaks. Apropos to the mention of this edifice the State is no little indebted to the energetic efforts in Congress of our late lamented Rogers for a national appropriation for this purpose.—The sad intelligence of the sudden departure from earth of this good man has reached you and we know Wilmington sympathizes in tender sorrow for our loss of so good a citizen and the State so pure a public servant as Sion H. Rogers.

We are in the midst of the fruit season and the supply of water melons of many varieties is unprecedentedly large, while we have apples, peaches and grapes of skilled culture and of ambrosial flavor.

Our citizens are waking up to the importance of domestic manufactures and we note the completion of the Oak City Mills, which will contribute immensely to the supply of meal, &c., for our city. We hope soon to establish one or more cotton factories, which shall manipulate the great staple here, and thus secure to home industry the fruits of this character of manufacture.

The large and valuable lead mine only two miles and a half from Raleigh is about to be opened and this very rich mineral resource in its developement will add to our material prosperity.

The most important topic of which I would speak just now, however, is the approaching Exposition of the North Carolina Agricultural Society—its fourteenth annual Fair, which is to commence in this city on the 10th of October and continue for some eight days. The premium list now ready, presents many new features—offering large awards for par excellent specimens in all departments of industry, natural productions of the soil, &c. This list will go very soon to all parts of the country. The efficient and self-sacrificing Executive Committee of the Society are untiring in their efforts to render the next Fair a grander success than any previous one. Every indication points to a magnificent exhibition for all classes of contributions in all lines of industrial and agricultural art, and it is certainly the duty of all to afford that support and encouragement to the State Fair which will assure its triumphant success, for the multiplied reasons so obvious to those who wish North Carolina and her people to compete successfully in the great race of human improvement. The zeal, work and solid support manifested and given to the Annual Fair by its President, the patriotic Thos. M. Holt, and the corresponding co-operative exertions, day and night, of its able Secretary, R. T. Fulghum, with the unceasing labor of the Executive Committee, should be appreciated by advocates of progress and advancement of our States' interest in competitive industrial expositions. There are many personal celebrities who will be at our Fair, among whom the Chief Executive of the Nation, who who will impress the occasion, and we shall have Bonner, of the New York Ledger, to speak of horses and horsemanship, and there will be an orator who will elocutionize to the edification of all. His name will hereafter be announced. Our press throughout the State should say and do something solid for the Fair.

VIDETT.

The New York *World* thinks that immoderate mourning has become a tyranny of fashion in this country. Foreigners are amazed at it. In England the widow's cap is usually doffed at the end of a year, after which, except in the case of elderly ladies, mourning is only continued for a few months. Mourning for a parent lasts a year; for a child the same; for a brother or sister six months; for an aunt or uncle three months. In no country does it remain so long as with us.

NAVAL STORES.

What Our Northern Cotemporaries Know About Turpentine Farming.

Under the above head a well written editorial appears in the *American Grocer*, of the 15th inst., published at New York, from which we take the following extract: "A box or cup is cut in the tree nearly two feet from the ground, from 12 to 14 inches across, 6½ deep, and 3 to 3½ through the tree." We know that this statement will produce a smile on the faces of our turpentine makers. We should think that a box of the above mentioned size would hold a gallon, and that it would take but few of them, full of turpentine, to fill a barrel. We have frequently seen three and four "boxes" cut in one tree, but we dont think our turpentine farmers would like to cut as many as two of the above mentioned size in their trees. If they did they would soon have none to "chip." And we hardly think they would consent to have them cut two feet from the ground either. A "quart box" is as large as is usually cut in this county, and they will not average even that. We have on several occasions been amused at the *modus operandi* of turpentine making, as described by some of our Northern cotemporaries. We recollect, at one time of having seen in an illustrated newspaper a picture representing the mode of turpentine making, after this fashion: A hole was bored in the tree at the height of a barrel, a faucet inserted, the barrel placed under it and then allowed to remain until the drippings from the faucet should fill it. The article above referred to is, however, more correct than any similar one on the same subject that we have ever seen in a Northern paper. It says:—"New York is the best naval store market on this continent, Wilmington N. C. comes second, and Charleston, third. Several efforts have been made to make a market for naval stores of Savannah, but each has proved a failure." We are of the opinion that Wilmington should have ranked as the best market for naval stores, from the fact that New York receives the greater portion of her supplies from this port.

It also says "that large quantities of naval stores were shipped to Europe, last season, from Wilmington and Charleston, and some from Fernandina, Fla.; but as there is generally so much more competition amongst foreign vessels for freight in New York than in any other port in the United States, this is the better point to ship from, and naval stores can frequently be landed in Europe, *via* New York, at a much less cost than by direct shipment from the Southern ports." How far this latter statement deserves credit we are unable to say, but we hope and expect that so soon as the projected improvements, now in course of construction on our bar, river and harbor, are perfected, that our port will be second to none even in the matter of freights. We feel constrained to believe, that the day is not far distant, when our port will afford ingress and egress to the ships of the whole mercantile world. It will indeed be a happy day for us when they can come alongside of our wharves, and load with our naval stores, lumber and cotton, and when our railroad connections with the far West are completed, take the grain of that section, and sail direct for any foreign land that they may seem disposed to. God speed the day, say we.

Worthy of Mention.

Mr. Charles Blizard, who lives in Northwest Township, Brunswick county, walked 10 miles the day previous to the election to register, and on the following day walked 30 miles to cast his ballot against Civil Rights and Republicanism. If every white man in North Carolina, was composed of the same metal what a glorious government North Carolina would be under.

Hawsers Stolen—The Rogue Caught.

Wednesday night during the wee sma hours the shed of Messrs. Harriss & Howell, on North Water street was entered and two large ship hawsers stolen therefrom. The thief rowed up to the wharf in a boat and succeeded in placing the hawsers therein without detection. The theft was discovered early yesterday morning, and the firm from which the articles were stolen lodged information of the fact with the different junk stores, to look out for any one who should offer such an article for sale, and inform them of the fact. Yesterday morning a negro man offered a large quantity of rope cut in pieces about a foot long for sale at the store of Messrs. Gilliean & Co. These gentlemen thinking that the rope offered must be the same as stolen, delayed the purchase on a pretext for some minutes. In the meantime a clerk was sent to inform Messrs. H. & H. of the facts, who shortly afterwards returned with one of the firm, who identified the article as the same as stolen from them, and called a policeman and arrested the thief. He was taken to jail, where he gave his name as John Potter.

A Romance in High Life.

At the gaming table the Duke of Richmond incurred a debt of honor to Lord Cadogan, which he was unable to pay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of fifteen, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry the still younger daughter of Lord Cadogan.—The boy was sent for from school and the girl from the nursery, a clergyman was in attendance, and the children were told that they were to be married on the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the boy cried out, "They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" But married they were. A post-chaise was at the door; the bride-groom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride was sent back to her mother.—Lord March remained abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he never saw except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried in London to amuse himself. One night at the opera his attention was attracted to a beautiful young lady in the boxes. "Who is that?" he asked of a gentleman beside him. "You must be a stranger in London," was the reply, "not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March." The Earl went straight to the box, announced himself, and claimed his bride. The two fell in love with each other on the spot, and lived long and happily together; and when the husband died she also died, of a broken heart within a few months.—*The Galaxy for September.*

THE "GENTLEMAN IN BLACK," who is the tutelar demon of dram-shops, assumes his sourest aspect when the rapid progress of VINEGAR BITTERS is reported "down below." The People's Vegetable Tonic is playing the mischief with his bitters fired with rum. All diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate, under pretense of relieving, such as indigestion, sick-headache, constipation, rheumatism, gout, and intermittent fevers are cured by it. 4w

Our Recent Victory—Congratulatory Address.

ROOMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY,
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 21, 1874.

To the Members of the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina:

As Chairman of your Executive Committee, I tender you our sincere congratulation upon the glorious victory you have achieved.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming defeat you sustained in the last Presidential election, you now carry the State, electing the Superintendent of Public Instruction by nearly 12,000 majority, gain five Superior Court Judges, elect nine Solicitors, have more than two-thirds in the General Assembly and send to Congress a Conservative member from each district except one, where we largely reduced the majority against us.

It is true that in the contest you are not unmindful of the record of the Republican party, consisting of so many grievous evils, among which we may enumerate:

1. The great corruption that existed among the leaders of that party.

2. The fraudulent misuse of legislative power to fasten on our people a large and oppressive public debt, still unprovided for.

3. The sacrifice of the State's interest in nearly all of her public works.

4. The protection of our system of internal improvements.

5. The corruption, imbecility and mal-practices of many ministers of the law, who turned our courts into engines of oppression and mocked justice, disgracing the high places heretofore adorned by the most illustrious names in the history of our State.

6. The denial to many of our citizens many of their dearest and most sacred rights, the free use of unlawful means to carry elections, and other invasions of the liberties of the people.

Yet the chief issue presented in the canvass was one recently forced on us by our political adversaries—namely, that arising from the "Civil Rights Bill." A measure fraught with the most direful consequences to all of our people and especially to the laboring classes, being calculated to arouse the worst passions of the two races, to destroy the peaceful and even friendly relations existing between them, and to inaugurate an era of strife and commotion which would be destructive of our present prosperity. Its adoption would destroy the common schools of our State—so much needed in a country whose government must rest on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and where all men are invested with the elective franchise; while its social features are violative of the dearest rights of freemen and in direct conflict with the principles of local self-government declared in the Constitution of the United States.

But the people of North Carolina have now, with a clear discernment of the right, spoken in such thunder tones in condemnation of this odious and iniquitous measure, as will forever close the mouths of its avowed champions amongst us. As far as we are able we have averted the impending calamity. It rests now with the Republican party in Congress to say whether this measure shall be forced on you notwithstanding your protest.

The canvass being over and the victory won, let us in the hour of our exultation with a frankness and liberality characteristic of our people, acknowledge the support accorded us by those Republicans who, having followed the fortunes of their party under delusive promises, or from previous animosities and groundless apprehensions, have in this emergency risen superior to such considerations and arrayed themselves on the side of right and justice.

And as a reply to the appeals made to the fears of the colored people that their rights would be impaired by our success, we assure them that all their privileges now guaranteed them will be respected and faithfully observed—and that their interests will be better subserved by public affairs being administered by efficient officers rather than by corrupt and incompetent men.

But we do insist that the tyranny and mob-spirit which they manifest towards those of their race who differ with them on political matters must cease.

In conclusion, let us hope that by the moderation, intelligence and wisdom of your representatives, our great victory may indeed prove one of the entire people, and that hereafter North Carolina may be found—as at heart she has ever been, in full accord and sympathy with our principles.

Very respectfully,
WM. R. COX,
Chairman.

Vice President Wilson Declares that the American People will Elect no Man for a Third Term.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, (Morton's organ,) writing from Saratoga says:

While I was at Long Branch the Herald correspondent wrote that paper that the President had been interviewed by a Western (independent) politician, who claimed to speak also for the South, and that Grant was pleased with the prospect of being the leader of the South and independents in the third race for the Presidency in 1876. I regarded the matter at the time as a sensation card for the Herald, in which the President was made to play a conspicuous part without his consent. The newspapers of the East, however, and especially the Democratic papers, treated the matter so seriously that they gave it a decidedly plausible aspect. A few days later I met Vice President Wilson at Saratoga. Instead of being the dying paralytic which the Washington correspondents of last winter made him appear, he is enjoying excellent health and fine spirits. He is a model man, maintaining sound views and expressing them frankly.

I asked Mr. Wilson if he had read the Herald letter and to favor me with his views on the subject. He replied that he had not read the letter, but had seen the newspaper comments upon it; that he did not know whether the President really aspired to a third term; that if he did he would certainly find that the American people would elect no man for a third term to the Presidency, no matter how meritorious his services or record; that, so far as he (Wilson) was concerned, he would have as soon joined the rebellion in its first conception as to join now the tail of it which yet showed life. He could not believe the President encouraged any such thought. I was very much and favorably impressed with Mr. Wilson's frankness; it was the open expression of an honest heart. He is a representative man and would make a good President. If an Eastern man is to be chosen that man should be Henry Wilson. He is honest and competent.

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Give a horse a tab espoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is as certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont

STATE NEWS.

The official majority [illegible] Davis, for Congress in the [illegible] J. J. District, is 1,618.

Mrs. Paul Cameron and her son Duncan Cameron have arrived home in Hillsboro from Mississippi. Mr. Cameron seems nearly recovered from his recent wounds, though he is still a trifle lame in his walk.

Capt. James L. Robinson, of Macon county, the efficient Speaker of the late House of Representatives, was returned to the Legislature on the 6th inst., by the voice of every voter in his county, *save one*. The county gave Caldwell 135 votes. This is most flattering to Capt. Robinson.

The following members of the last House have been elected to the Senate: Messrs. Stanford, Dem., of Duplin, J. G. Marler, Dem., of Yadkin, R. G. Sneed, Rep., of Granville, John M Paschall, of Warren, and John Bryant, of Halifax. The negroes in the Senate will be John Bryant, of Halifax and W. P. Mabson, of Edgecombe.

The Charlotte Observer says: We understand that Col. McLeod Turner, Engrossing Clerk of the last Senate, will be a candidate this Fall for the same position. At this early day, even, we want to lift up our voice for him. Every member of the last Senate will bear testimony to his efficiency, and as for the man, there was never a more worthy. We hope he will be elected unanimously."

From the official vote to hand from all the counties in the State, except twelve, the Pool majority over Purnell for Superintendent of Public Instruction foots up 9,785, while the reported majorities in the remaining counties will reach some 2,000, making the total Democratic majority in the State between 11,500 and 12,000. This is victory enough for once.

The Raleigh News says: Our published list of Senators elect to the next General Assembly is now complete. That body will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic increase of 6 Senators over the last session. The house list is not quite complete, the positive returns from some few counties yet to hear from, though we know what will be the political character of the Representatives from these counties, except possibly in one or two instances. The House will have in its 80 Democrats, 3 Independent Democrats, 36 Republicans and 1 Liberal Republican. The three Independent Democrats are Messrs. Carson, of Alexander; Oaksmith, of Carteret, and A. J. Smith, of Hyde. The Liberal Republican is Mr. Garrison, of Polk.

In the Senate but three Democratic members of the last session are returned, Messrs. Waring, of Mecklenburg, Morehead, of Guilford, and McAuley, of Union, and but one Republican member, Mr. Martin Walker, of the 39th District.

The Candidates in the Mountains—Theo. Ramsay and the Yellow Jackets.

Theo. Ramsay went along with the candidates in the mountains. Colonel Pool tells us there was a whole cavalcade of them, ten in all, and Gen. Vance and Plato Durham of the number. The candidates would speak in the day and Ramsay talk temperance at night. They all traveled horseback. Col. Pool says the fare was splendid and astonishingly moderate. They would feed you well, your horses well, lodge you and breakfast you, for only fifty cents. But the whole party broke into a yellow-jacket nest as they rode along the mountains one day. It seems they had just struck the Tennessee river and their only chance was to ford it. Ramsay, although a temperance man, became very nervous over fording the river. He said his head was sure to swim and he feared falling off his horse. But Gen. Vance told him he could fix that, and he got a long stick and told Ramsay to hold one end in his mouth and throw his head back, looking straight before him, and keep the stick pointed like an arrow towards the opposite shore. So in they all rode and Ramsay crossed the river with the stick in his mouth and his head thrown back like he was having a tooth pulled. They struck a mountain trail on that side of the river, just a narrow little footpath with a yawning precipice on one side and the mountain on the other, and they had to ride Indian file, and it was tough work at that. (Col. Pool says privately he had much rather have "gone around.") Suddenly Gen. Vance's horse leaped in the air and Vance cried, "Yellow Jackets!" His horse had stepped into a nest in the path. Ramsay was the next to close up and his clothes were up nearly to his naked knee. He rode in shoes and his draw-strings were untied and his whole leg had shinned out like a terrapin from the shell. Instead of stinging Ramsay's horse the Jackets seemed to want to stay "all of summer" on his naked leg, and they say that Theo. out kicked Dan Rice's performing mule as he rode through that nest. But it didn't interfere with his temperance lectures. He still continues to tell the people up there how at last "it biteth like a serpent," and stingeth like a yellow jacket.—*Raleigh Crescent.*

"Civil Rights" at Saratoga.

The Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel says: On the arrival of the Albany train, Tuesday morning, a lady accompanied by a colored man, dismounted and crossed the arcade to the omnibus of one of the first-class hotels. The lady entered, and the man attempted to do the same, but was taken by the arm by the colored porter, who said, "You can't go in there; servants ride with the driver." "But the lady is my wife!" "I can't help that; I run this 'bus, and if you ride you take the top." The miscegenationist took the deck, and the omnibus drove away. Joe says he runs that line, and he intends to see that the civil rights of his establishment are not infringed.

One Definition of an Editor.

An editor iz a male being whose buziness iz to navigate a nuze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out maneskrips, keeps a waste basket, blows the "devil," steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells hiz paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay, when he can get it, raizes a large family, works 19 hours out uv every 24, knows no Sunday, gets damned by everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumbody, lives poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, iz rewarded for a life uv toil with a short, but free obituary puff in the nuze papers. Exchanges please copy.—*Josh Billings.*

AT THIRTY-FIVE the Average American discovers that he has an "Infernal Stomach," and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and bladder, and all disorders arising from an "infernal stomach." 4w

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

THE RACES.

Since the recent elections Northern writers and papers are inclined to misrepresent the feeling towards the negroes among the Southern whites. Recent disturbances and troubles are placed at the doors of the whites, and political triumphs are alleged to have been followed by arrogance and intolerance on the part of our people. We on the contrary, speaking of the region with which we are familiar, the whites have shown a truly wonderful forbearance and self-control, considering the extreme violence of the social revolution brought instantly upon them by external force. And there has never been the smallest danger of riot, disturbance of the peace or violence, that we know anything about, which has not been created by the aggressive course of some of the negroes.

It is true, as we are glad to believe, that the great body of the negroes are inclined to peace, but this rule admits of many exceptions, and there are in every community turbulent and overbearing spirits who seem to delight in acts and speech which are well calculated to excite and inflame the most self-possessed and create exacerbation in the community. It is true, well-disposed people of color should not be held responsible for such behavior among the ill-disposed and violent; but it is also true that they do not rebuke it, and on the contrary almost habitually suffer themselves to be represented by the most aggressive and abusive at their public meetings, and even to loudly applaud whatever is said peculiarly bitter, malignant and revengeful in reference to the whites.

This is not right nor prudent. Every good man, of both races, ought to see that since Providence has placed them together here, it is the first duty of both to study the things which make for peace, and to restrain all those small acts of aggression, which breed ill-blood—such as rudeness on the streets or public conveyances to defenceless ladies, and to children passing to and from school—to maintain proper decorum in all the relations of life and to rebuke rudeness and violence wherever found.

So far as the Northern papers and writers represent the inevitable effect of the Civil Rights bill, if passed, on the harmony of the Southern States, they are right. The attempt to enforce social amalgamation by the Federal law will be a dismal failure, and probably result in frequent personal collisions which cannot be guarded against or prevented, but which will keep up a perpetual ferment and trouble, and prove exceedingly injurious to the relations of both races.

THE COUNTRY'S MORALS AND A CITY'S VICES.

Some one has written that "if there be a monarch who can walk this earth with an unshamed brow, it is the independent farmer, whose house is his castle, whose acres his dominion, and whose virtues are his crown of rejoicing." It is among these, says the Memphis *Appeal*, and away from crowded marts, that Beechers and Tiltons never appear, and among these the simple precepts of christianity are practiced. If the church be degraded, and the very foundations of society and government broken up by vices of metropolitan life, the security of the family, its integrity and unity, on which alone government rests in safety, are maintained intact and spotless in the country. If there be a mighty church in Brooklyn, corrupted by the example of its impulsive, learned and eloquent priest, and if Tilton, and the women who are his allies, would gloat over the ruin wrought, we should never forget that these incidents are local, evanescent and almost trifling in the progressive fortunes and history of a mighty people. There are thirty millions living on farms and in industrious villages everywhere in this broad land who abhor every incident and every deduction evolved from this horrible record of vice and corruption in the great metropolis of America. We need not despair of the church nor of the country. A thousand Beechers and Tiltons cannot shake the faith of christian homes in the sublime truths of the Bible, and the very prominence and conspicuousness given the shameful facts, affecting the great preacher of Brooklyn, so repulsive to decency and violative of christian codes, demonstrates the horror of men filling positions and guilty of conduct like that of Beecher. The general purity of public morals is not to be questioned because a great preacher may have fallen, and still less, if New York Society be corrupt, need we deduce the conclusion that myriads of homes in all this broad land have felt the influence of Beecher's example or of Tilton's or Woodhull's horrible philosophy. Their teachings, like Beecher's alleged conduct, only excite horror and disgust, and affect alone the men and women and society immediately involved.

COL. JOHN D. CAMERON.

We have seen in our State exchanges the name of Colonel JOHN D. CAMERON, editor of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, suggested as Chief Clerk of the next House of Representatives of North Carolina. We rise to second the nomination. It is fitting that the party, in selecting its officers, should first take those who are competent and worthy, and, second, those who have entitled themselves to consideration by their labors for its success. When we promote the drones of the party after victory is secured, we do injustice to gallant men who have fought manfully in the foremost ranks.

There is no man in North Carolina who is more competent to fill the office of Clerk of the House than Colonel Cameron, and there are few who have done as much hard work to promote our success. We know the difficulties by which he was surrounded; we appreciate the personal influences brought to disarm him. But no man in the State was truer or bolder in the advocacy of the cause, or did braver or more efficient work in the canvass.

Colonel Cameron has deserved well of the party and is entitled to its consideration.

THE JOURNAL.

It is not often that we publish the kindly notices which our exchanges and our friends are pleased to honor us with. Since the election many have come to us and we think that the... some of the our patrons to ... some of the complimentary notices which reach us.

A gentleman writing from Hillsboro, who has himself done much for the party says: "I tender to you my hearty congratulations on the success which has attended the brilliant campaign in our Districts, Judicial and Congressional—a success in which the Wilmington JOURNAL has had no small share. In truth, as far as Judge Russell is concerned, his annihilation may be said to be due almost exclusively to the JOURNAL. Your Congressional campaign may be pointed out as one without parallel in the State, enlisting as it did the zealous co-operation of so much talent. I look elsewhere in vain for such ardor for the success of a *cause*. Wilmington should and shall be remembered by the State."

A prominent gentleman writing from Lumberton says: "If it would not be asking too much I would be delighted to have your photographs, to have ever before me the men who have done so much for our State, and especially for this part of it, in your Congressional and our Judicial District."

From Kenansville, a friend writes: "Your efforts in the sanctum and on the stump have been rewarded with a glorious success. Duplin sends greeting to the JOURNAL."

From three places in Brunswick we are cheered with kindly assurance of regard and approbation. Brunswick thanks the JOURNAL for its efforts.

Our friends in Onslow send us words of cheer. They claim that the address of Mr. GEORGE DAVIS and the articles in the JOURNAL did the work in their county, especially the publication of the letter of Sheriff Murrill.

In addition to the kindly notices from our brethren of the press, which we have heretofore published we take the liberty of adding the following:

[From the Hickory Press.]

Far be it from us to draw invidious distinctions between our Eastern State contemporaries but from observation we can but attribute the victory of McKoy over Russell more to the manly, open fight made by the JOURNAL than to any other one cause. There was no "beating the bush" by this fearless journal but all the charges against Russell were made directly and fully sustained by evidence. But the best of it is the fact that through all the heat of the canvass, the JOURNAL never once forgot its dignity or descended to the use of billingsgate.

[From the Wadesboro Herald.]

The conduct of the JOURNAL during the recent campaign is worthy of more than the commendation, "well done, good and faithful servant." It has labored in season and out of season for the success of the party; and while one editor was fulminating his pointed truths at Judge Russell, the other was following up that individual in the field. The result is known to everybody, but all do not know that the Wilmington JOURNAL elected A. A. McKoy Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and added largely to Col. Waddell's majority. All honor to the gallant JOURNAL and its chivalrous editors, and may their prosperity keep pace with the rapid growth and development of the new Democratic party of the country.

In this connection we shall take the liberty of publishing the following letter from the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of Columbus county. The appreciation of our friends is always appreciated by us:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 22, 1874.

Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, Executive Committee, on behalf of themselves and the Democratic-Conservative party of Columbus county, desire to tender the very sincere thanks of the party to you for your bold and manly discussion of the political questions of the day before the people of our county during the recent campaign.

We feel sensible of the valuable aid you rendered in this county, and our people will remember you with gratitude and pleasure.

We think that the fruits of your labors are to be seen in every foot of our District, and trust that the people of our State will ever hold your valuable services in grateful remembrance.

With high regard,

Yours most truly,

FOURNEY GEORGE,
T. S. MEMORY, } Ex. Com.
J. W. ELLIS,

POOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

A little resume of Gov. Moses's official clemency in South Carolina is made by the New York *World*, and the kindliness of heart toward the worst criminals in the State, which has characterized his administration, is ominously striking. During the year and a half in which he has held office his pardons have amounted to 421, or almost one for every working day. Of the criminals to thus experience his mercy fifty-one were murderers, thirty-three burglars, twenty-four incendiaries, four forgers, six bigamists, six horse stealers, and over a hundred were guilty of stealing and even worse rascality in a greater or less degree. Besides these some twenty-five or thirty criminals were discharged in a batch, no record being made of their pardon. The County Treasurer of Greenville, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for misappropriating public funds, was pardoned after one month's confinement; the County Commissioner of Barnwell, sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the same offence, was released after thirty-six days of durance, and his associate got off as easily. All these men possess political influence of the very worst kind, of course, and that is what Moses courts. And after all, it would be a more outrageous piece of impudence for him to plead his clemency as a reason for his re-election, than it was to claim that under his administration the financial condition of South Carolina had improved.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The personal difficulty between Captain A. M. Moore and Hon. A. M. Waddell has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

J. B. MARTIN,
THOS. C. MCILHENNY.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 25, 1874.

The Friend of Temperance says: The people in Camden and Currituck counties are making fine crops this year. They planted but little cotton. Last year they tried cotton extensively and failed. This year they returned to corn, and if no damage is sustained, they will make an abundance.

There was a big hail storm in and around Olin, in Iredell county on Friday, the 15th inst.

DEATH OF GEN. PETTIGREW.

We surrender our editorial column to-day to make room for a letter from an old very intimate comrade.

We surely did not intimate that General Pettigrew was in any way responsible for the disaster at Falling Waters, and we are glad to assure our friend of this.

This account of the wounding of General Pettigrew differs somewhat from our recollection, but altogether in immaterial points:

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 18th, 1874.

Major Joseph A. Engelhard,
Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR MAJOR:—A short time ago I had the pleasure of reading your letter to the Wilmington JOURNAL, written to correct certain errors made in an article in the Raleigh *Crescent*, giving an account of the manner in which General Pettigrew was killed. Appreciating, in common, with his friends, your wish to make the record of this sad event accurate, and observing that some mistakes have crept into your statement, and some material facts have escaped your memory, I would give my recollection of it, adding that the details seem as vividly before me now, as they actually were when they occurred. Besides being in a position, as Aid-de-Camp to General Pettigrew, and as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of his Brigade, to see and known all that occurred.—I was so bound to him in friendship and affection that I rarely failed to observe him in the midst of scenes of excitement and danger.

On the retreat of the army from Gettysburg, Heth's and Pender's Divisons of Infantry under the command of General Heth, were, on the morning of the 14th July, when within about two miles of the Potomac, posted as you describe, on a commanding hill. The order which came to General Pettigrew, was, to align his command faced to the rear, the right resting on a large garden, fenced in by palings or thin slats, the garden extending to the road by which we had come, and which led to our Pontoon Bridge at Falling Waters. The command consisted of the remnants of Archer's Tennessee Brigade, and of his own Brigade of North Carolinians.

We were formed, Archer's on the right, resting upon the garden, Pettigrew's on the left. On the other side of the road, and in prolongation of the first line of battle, were the other brigades of Heth's division, and in our rear, at the foot of the hill, Pender's. The directions indicating to us our position, were accompanied with instructions to let the men lie down and take all the sleep possible, they having been broken down by the night's march, which was one of the most trying I ever experienced. Heth's command was not then the rear of the army, for we had left about a half a mile behind us, a body of infantry, in line, faced to the enemy, and the wagons and stragglers were still passing. For this reason I suppose no pickets were ordered to be posted by Gen. Heth. Nevertheless, Gen. Pettigrew made particular inquiry concerning this, and for his own protection, caused a guard to be placed on his left.

Gen. Pettigrew did not betake himself to rest immediately, but as was his habit, occupied himself for a time in seeking information concerning the situation, and thus it happened that after I had been absent some time, placing the guard, and arranging other matters, I met him us, and on foot, in the rear of the command, about opposite its centre, and after some conversation, we lay down to rest.

We had not been lying down long, when Gen. Heth, with one or two of his staff, rode up, and instructing Gen. Pettigrew that he had received orders to cross the river, instructed him to remain with his command, as a rear guard, and cover his retreat. The General expressed his regret that no artillery was to be left him, and then ordered me to get the men immediately under arms, which was done with all dispatch. While we were receiving Gen. Heth's instructions, we noticed a considerable body of cavalry on a rising piece of ground a little over a mile away. We called Gen. Heth's attention to them, asking if they were the enemy's or ours? He was uncertain, but thought they were ours, as Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry had passed to our rear a little after daylight; and he added, that if they were the enemy we could easily drive them off. In extending these orders, I had passed on foot, from right to left; returning, I saw mounted and just in rear of our right, Generals Heth and Pettigrew with several members of their staffs, intently watching the cavalry force of which I have made mention. Just then there emerged from a wood some five hundred yards in our front, a small body of mounted men, about a squadron, which approached us in an easy hand gallop by twos, swords drawn, and displaying the Federal flag. At this time, the men of General Pettigrew's command were in readiness, awaiting orders to fire. These, however, were withheld by General Heth, who in consequence of the manner of approach of the enemy's cavalry, mistook them for our own. I should mention here that General Heth told me, some time after, that though his attention was called to the flag, he yet believed the troop was ours, that the display of it was a culpable exhibition of braggadocio on the part of one of our officers who had captured it. It was difficult to believe that sane men would attack as this small body of cavalry did. But the fact is as you have stated, they came up, as they supposed to capture a squad of stragglers, and they were more surprised when they discovered their blunder, than we were when they rode into our lines. When they were quite near, and in easy range, some one gave the order to "fire," but General Heth, still thinking them ours, in an emphatic manner forbade its execution. General Pettigrew quietly instructed the officer in command of the infantry before us not to fire, but to have his men at the "ready." When nearly on a line with us a few shots were fired without orders, at the approaching horsemen, but no serious resistance was made to them, until they had ridden around the garden on our right, and had come up to our rear, making their identification certain by firing their revolvers, and calling on us to surrender. To reach us they had passed by the infantry on the other side of the road, not yet aroused, and had come between Pettigrew's command and Pender's Division. Their attack was made only on the part of the line occupied by Gen. Pettigrew's command, this alone being under arms. Our men came quickly to the "about face," and fired a volley, dismounting several of the enemy, and then ensued a short hand-to-hand fight, which soon resulted in the defeat of this small attacking force.

Gen. Heth, with his staff dismounted, quickly retired through the garden to a position in the rear, from whence he could give directions to the troops. This was clearly his duty. Gen. Pettigrew's horse, at the first fire of our men, which was to the rear, and almost in his face, plunged and threw him; his right arm was still feeble from the wound he received at Seven Pines, and his left was in a sling, disabled by an injury to the hand at Gettysburg. Rising, the General took his position at the corner of the fence upon which our right rested, and with perfect calmness gave directions to our men, who were in some confusion from the suddenness with which the enemy rode into our lines, and the vigor of the attack. During the engagement, a horseman (a corporal, as was shown by the chevrons on his arm) took position diagonally to our the garden and a rear as the rear of it; and, with great coolness, fired, as opportunity occurred, into our ranks. The General called to some of our men to shoot him, but they, engaged with those in their midst, did not obey promptly, and he, seeing the effectiveness of the fire of this one man, approached him, pistol in hand, to shoot him himself.

The pistol carried by the General was small, and hence effective only at close range. His object seemed to be to get so near to his adversary that his shot would be *certain*; but before he could deliver it, he was himself shot through the bowels. He died three days after at a farm house near Bunker's Hill, to which we took him. The soldier who shot General Pettigrew was killed; I think, however, not in the way you describe. But this is immaterial. My object in addressing this communication to you for publication is that a plain narration of facts may counteract the impression your account (most unintentionally, I know) makes, that Gen. Pettigrew was implicated in whatever of culpable negligence there was at Falling Waters. In my judgment no blame rests on him, and it would be unjust to suffer the reputation of one to be tarnished, than whom few armies have known a more vigilant and capable officer.

Gen. Pettigrew's solicitude for the safety of the rear of the army on the fatal 14th July was intense. At dusk on the 13th we were withdrawn from our position in the line with which General Lee had covered Williamsport and Falling Waters, the army being on a march to cross the Potomac. At day dawn, on the 14th, we had marched only a few miles, the rain having fallen in torrents, and the road being obstructed with wagons and artillery trains which seemed almost to creep. This, of course, rendered our position very critical, and had the enemy shown any enterprise we would have been made to suffer much more severely than we did. Gen. Pettigrew understood this perfectly. Moreover, we were improvided with artillery, and he said to me over and again "did you ever hear of the rear guard of a retreating army without artillery." This state of things made him anxious and very watchful; and as you will see from my account, he left nothing undone which it was in his power to do in the emergency. Pickets should have been posted immediately as the infantry force, already mentioned as our rear guard, passed our position on to the pontoons. Had this been done promptly there could have been no mistake as to the character of the cavalry, as they came down the road, and, with artillery, their advance would have been checked, and the mournful disaster, the circumstances of which we are now recalling might probably have been avoided.

That blame attaches to some one for the disaster at Falling Water on the 14th July, is certain but not to Gen'l Pettigrew. How much of it belongs to Gen. Heth I cannot tell; he certainly made a fatal mistake as to the identity of the squadron of cavalry which broke into our lines; but as to his having shown a want of pluck, as the article in the Raleigh Crescent would intimate, it is absurd. No braver man than Gen. Heth lives. He was in command of the rear guard of an army, and he would have been more than culpable had he remained on his horse to be killed, or had he participated in a fight of a small portion of his command, when the whole of it required his care.

And now, my dear Major, I am not quite sure whether I am glad or sorry to renew our acquaintance in so doubtful a way as to a newspaper correspondence; but I am certainly glad to address in a most friendly spirit, one to whom I am bound by many of the "thorns and roses" of by-gone times, when we served, not only under the same banner, but under the same loved and honored leaders.

Yours very sincerely,

LOUIS G. YOUNG.

SAM HOUSTON.

How He Resigned the Governorship of Tennessee, Forsook His Beautiful Wife and Joined the Cherokee Indians.

The true story of Sam Houston's resignation of the Governorship of this State, and his joining the Cherokee Indians of Arkansas, has never yet been published, and when we heard it a few days since from the lips of a gray haired resident of this city who had been a warm personal friend of the hero of San Jacinto, I made a mental note of it for the benefit of the Times' readers.

"You see," said the old gentleman referred to, "Houston and I were employed in a store together in Kingston, East Tennessee, when we were boys. That was about 1812. The next year he enlisted as a private in the army, and marched off to the Creek war. He was soon made an ensign, and was the first to scale the works at the battle of Horseshoe, where he was shot twice in the right arm.

"He came home and finally got well and was appointed sub-agent to the Cherokee Indians, but he soon got into a quarrel with Calhoun, then Secretary of War, and was removed. Then he came to Nashville in 1818. He began to study law with Judge Trimble, and in six month's time was admitted to the bar. At the first session of the Legislature after this he was elected Attorney General of the State over Francis B. Fogg, who was one of the most prominent and scholarly lawyers in the State.

"He was then sent to Congress, where he was a warm Jackson man, and while there had a difficulty with John T. Irwin, and when they both came back to Nashville Irwin challenged him, sending his challenge by a noted desperado of St. Louis, who had killed several men. He was not considered a gentleman, and Houston wouldn't take a challenge through him. General White heard this and made some remarks about Houston, which led to a duel between Houston and White, in which White was seriously wounded.

"This added to the popularity of Houston, and he was elected Governor of the State in 1832. He had succeeded Governor Carroll, who was a very popular man, and who was spoken of prominently as a candidate for re-election. Houston was afraid of him, and in order to secure his own re-election to Congress in case Carroll beat him for Governor, began to strengthen himself politically, and in order to carry out this scheme married, in January, 1829, a lady belonging to a very influential family at Gallatin, 30 miles North of Nashville. She was a very handsome, brilliant young lady, and attracted great attention wherever she went, which exasperated Houston, who was of a morose, jealous disposition. I used to see him frequently and knew that he had married purely through political reasons, and soon saw that his domestic life was an unhappy one.

"One Saturday in April I met him at a big barbecue just west of the city, where he and Carroll both made speeches. I saw that the feeling of that crowd was all in his favor, and told him so, which caused him to be in the very best of spirits, and while in that mood we separated. Monday morning I called at the Nashville inn, where he and his wife had been boarding since their marriage, but I was refused admittance to his room. I persisted, however, and was finally admitted by Dr. Shelby. I found Houston lying on the bed with his face covered up, and, in answer to my astonished inquiries, Dr. Shelby told me that Mrs. Houston's father had come down from Gallatin for her the day before, and that she left her husband and returned to the home of her childhood.

"Said I, 'General, what's this I hear?'

"Said he, 'I'm a ruined man; I'm a ruined man!'

"I told him he owed it to his friends to give some explanation for his conduct, and asked him why he and his wife had separated, to which he replied that he had not a word to say against his wife—that she was a high-minded, virtuous lady.

"He then said that he alone was to blame; that he had decided to exile himself among the Cherokee Indians, and that he wanted me to carry his resignation as Governor to the Secretary of State. This I emphatically refused to do, at first, but at his earnest solicitation and that of Dr. Shelby, I finally consented.

"The next morning, Houston, Shelby and I went aboard a steamboat, Houston being disguised so that no one recognized him. We bade him good-bye, and he went down the Cumberland. He told me afterward that he got as far as Napoleon, Ark., without being recognized, and, in that case, he begged the man to say nothing about meeting him. He went on to Fort Smith, where he joined a Cherokee by the name of Jully, whom he had been familiar with while he was agent for the tribe. He assumed the Indian dress, painted his face, and could not be distinguished from them.

"A few years afterward he passed through Nashville, with a delegation of Indians, on his way to Washington. I recognized him, but wouldn't speak to him. The fact is, his friends here considered he had disgraced them, and were disgusted with him. While in Nashville he went with his delegation and called on Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage.

"And how did Jackson treat him?" I asked.

"I don't know, but I supposed he treated him all right, as they had been great friends. After reaching Washington, I knew he whipped a member of congress by the name of Stansberry for saying something disrespectful of Jackson.

"After this we heard nothing more of Houston until just before the Mexican war, when we heard that he had gone to San Augustine to practice law. You know his connection with the Mexican war, probably as well as I do.

"'He married again, I believe?'

"Yes. His wife got a divorce, and he married a Mobile lady, and she made a man of him. They visited Nashville together, and I went with them to see Jackson at the Hermitage, twelve miles from the city. His first wife married again, and is living near Nashville, unless she died recently."

A Female Pedestrian.

The New York Herald relates that a beautiful young woman, apparently twenty years of age, applied for lodging a few nights ago at the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, in East Fifty-ninth street. Her dress, although well worn, was neat and tidy. The blonde hair of her head hung in curls down a well shaped neck. Her form was delicate, and her speech indicated that her education had not been neglected. She gave a remarkable story of how, sixteen months ago, she married a man named Anthony Briggs, a carpenter of no mean capacity, residing in Boston, Massachusetts, where her parents also lived in comfortable circumstances. The young couple lived happily together on the outskirts of Boston until last February, when, in company with several other families, they emigrated to North Carolina. On the way thither her husband began to show his true character, by beating her without the slightest provocation. This he kept up at intervals, until she left him in the country near Charlotte, North Carolina, with the determination of going to her parents in Massachusetts, even if she was compelled to walk the whole distance. She accordingly started on her trip the second week in April, with only a few cents more than $2 in her pocket. She traveled an average of five hours a day, the rest of the time being spent in sleep, or working for families in order to procure a meal. Thus she traveled on foot and alone through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, arriving in New York last week, foot sore and sick from the long journey she had taken. After making known her trouble to the police captain, through his exertions a sum of money was raised to enable her to take the train for Boston, which she did after a few days' rest. She claims that her friends in Boston are numerous, but she could not let them know in what an unfortunate position she had been placed, although the fault was not her own. She does not know, or at least does not care, where her husband is. It is her intention to apply for a divorce at an early date.

A letter from Catania to the Augsburger Allgemeine *Zeitung*, of August 1st, says:

"Since the beginning of May the highest and largest volcano in Europe—the Ætna—appears to be in a period of activity which announces an approaching eruption. It will soon be five years since a torrent of lava, issuing from the principal crater covered the Vale de Sove. From September, 1869, to the present day the mountain has been quiet. Professor Sylvestri, who has studied with attention the series of phenomena produced, recently passed two days and nights on the summit of the cone, and concluded from what he saw that a new eruption may be expected at no distant date."

John Brown was hanged on the soil of the State where he struck the first blow for freedom. Mr. Lincoln, the first anti-slavery President, died by an assassin's bullet, which, yet, was scarcely more pitiless than the biography that afterwards tore his good name to tatters. Preston King, it is said, committed suicide. Gerritt Smith is said to have lost his reason. Jim Lane died by his own hand, the victim of a remorse which even his fierce, iron nature could not endure. Horace Greeley died in defeat and delirium, amidst the execrations of the party he had built. Mr. Beecher still lives, but only to look upon the ghastly fragments of a reputation which was the greatest of all—torn to pieces by his own friends, who in turn, he has ground into dust under his heavy heel. Charles Sumner died under the condemnation of his party, having lived the last two years of his life under the condemnation of his State. Fremont lives under the ban of outlawry of a French court before which he refuses to appear to answer charges of fraud. So much for the tragic fate of the anti-slavery leaders. Turning to the South to look after their great antagonists on the other side, we find that Mason, Slidell, Soule, Brooks, Wigfall and Keitt have died peacefully on their beds; Stephens has lived to return to Congress, and Toombs, Hunter, Wise and Davis live to see the wreck and ruin of so many of their old antagonists. Slavery came out of the contest defeated, and anti-slavery came out of it triumphant; yet the smitten South contains few or no graves of self slain or dishonored leaders, while the victorious North is marked with many a dark spot where an anti-slavery champion has fallen.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

AT THIRTY-FIVE the Average American discovers that he has an "Infernal Stomach," and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and bladder, and all disorders arising from an "infernal stomach." 4w

STATE NEWS.

The Intelligencer, formerly printed at Statesville, is now published at Salisbury.

The Fall term of the Superior Courts for both Alamance and Warren, commenced yesterday, Judge Kerr presiding in Alamance and Judge Henry in Warren.

The democratic candidates for Congressmen in Alabama are: B. B. Lewis, W. H. Forney, Paul Bradford, Jas. T. Jones, John H. Caldwell and Geo. W. Hewitt.

The Rocky Mount Mail learns that the farmers in the Cool Spring section of Edgecombe county have been visited with millions of grasshoppers which are doing much injury to fodder and cotton.

A traveling correspondent of the Richmond Whig says: The corn and cotton crop between Boydton, Va., and Weldon, N. C., looks well, and does not appear to have suffered much in consequence of dry weather.

The Raleigh Crescent of yesterday has a complimentary editorial upon Mr. John D. Cameron, editor of the Hillsboro Recorder, in connection with the Chief Clerkship of the House of Representatives. There is not a more competent gentleman in the State.

The Charlotte Democrat says: A friend in Statesville has sent us the official vote of the 7th Congressional District as counted by the Sheriffs of the several counties. The count shows that Robbins received 11,372 votes, and Cook 6,999—leaving a majority of 4,373 for Robbins. If we are not mistaken this is a gain of over 2,500 for Major Robbins.

Under the recent postal law, postmasters whose salaries are graded according to the number of postage stamps sold, are taking advantage of the law by paying all their debts and making all their purchases with postage stamps whenever they can. They get credit under the law for the stamps sold, as it is reckoned in with the amount of business done, and their salaries are increased accordingly.

Says the Charlotte Home, speaking of General R. F. Hoke: "We were favored by a visit last week from this gallant son of North Carolina, who fought his way up from a Lieutenancy to a Generalcy. He has traveled through Texas and the Southwest and prefers North Carolina to them all. He gives it as his deliberate opinion that our farmers can make more than those in the most favored portions of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas."

The Raleigh News says: Mrs. Skinner, wife of the Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, has just come into the possession of the handsome little sum of $10,000 by the decision of a suit in her favor. When her husband went into bankruptcy, the house now occupied by Geo. W. Swepson, corner of Hillsboro and Salisbury streets, was claimed as her property. The creditors sued for it, the place was sold for $10,000 and the money invested in United States bonds. The suit has been decided in Mrs. Skinner's favor.

Some idea of the amazing number of the locusts out West is formed by the fact that on the line of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, between Axtall and Beattie, they covered the track two inches deep; and, although the engineers put on a powerful head of steam and tried to drive through them, the train was nine hours going eleven miles. On the same road, a train pulled out of Seneca on time, but, encountering the locusts, was driven back, and had to wait until the myriads of insects had crossed the line. As this was in Kansas, the grain crops there are threatened as well as in Minnesota and Iowa. Of the extent of the ravages, no present conjecture can be formed; but in the regions occupied by homestead settlers, the suffering is severe.

The Raleigh News says: A gentleman who yesterday passed through the upper portion of Johnston county and the Neuse section of Wake, east of Raleigh, reports the alarming intelligence that the rust has within the last few days made its appearance, and crops that five days ago had the most promising prospects are already seriously damaged, with the exception of the bolls already fully formed. This devastation has reached within a few miles of Raleigh, extending across the sandy belt of country down through Wayne, Lenoir and other sections.—We learn from a gentleman who came up yesterday over the Atlantic road, that the estimated damage in Lenoir during the last five days was some $200,000. The rust is attributed to the late cool spell followed by the severe warm weather of last week.

The Charlotte Democrat says: An unfortunate and lamentable tragedy occurred in Gaston county, near Cherryville, on Wednesday last, the 19th instant. In self-defence Mr. James Moore shot and killed his son-in-law, Benjamin C. McGinnis. A gentleman at Cherryville sends us an account of the affair, the substance of which is as follows: Mr. McGinnis, when intoxicated, had been unkind to his wife.—She left him, and, going to her father's home, refused to live with him again. McGinnis, armed with a pistol, a few days after his wife left him, went to Moore's house and a difficulty ensued about the child. Moore, desirous of avoiding a personal encounter, had barricaded the doors and ordered his son-in-law to leave. McGinnis shot at Moore twice but missed him. He then attempted to cut down the door with an axe, when Moore opened the window and shot him in the breast. McGinnis fell dead with an axe in one hand and a pistol in the other.

We like to give the devil his dues, and when we publish the following denial from Henry Ward Beecher, we approach as near the devil as possible. In a letter from the Louisville *Courier Journal*, Beecher pronounces the reputed sermon of his advising the hanging of Jefferson Davis, in 1865, an unblushing forgery. He says: "Not only did I never utter or make such miserable stuff, but the whole world knows that while many were clamoring for some sacrifice or victim, I everywhere and always opposed with intense earnestness the shedding of a drop of blood, and resisted with all my might the influence which sought the execution of Jefferson Davis. It is not the first shameful forgery upon me which has been circulated in the South and West. I am so heartily desirous of the re-establishment of good will between all who have been alienated, and I so much value the good will of my fellow citizens of the South, that I step aside from my usual course and make reply to this slander."

The *Scientific American* contains a large engraving representing an apparatus for the cremation of human bodies designed by Sir Henro Thompson, of London, and which has been practically tested under his personal superintendence. It consists of "a cylindrical vessel, some seven feet long by five feet in width, is arranged in connection with a furnace, so as to be heated at about 2,000 Fah. The inner surface of the cylinder is smooth, almost polished and nothing is visible in the receptacle but a pure almost white interior, the lining being raised to a white heat. The body, in a metal coffin, is laid upon a lattice work of fire brick and the doors being closed the process continues for about fifty-five minutes, reducing the body to a mass of white ashes some five pounds in weight. It is proposed to construct a cremation house large enough to contain two or three halls, and separated from them by several powerful furnaces of the above mentioned description. The mourners are intended to assemble in an adjacent hall, where the usual funeral ceremonies could be conducted during the incineration, after which the ashes inclosed in a suitable urn, would be taken away by the relatives of the deceased.

A Certain Cure for Chills and Fever

Several years ago I was traveling with a very intelligent Kansas stock-dealer. In the course of a conversation he remarked that in the early settlement of that State he had suffered much, as all early settlers always do in the West, from this disease. He had used the ordinary remedies, largely composed of quinine, with the usual results—curing for the time being, to return again in a week or two.

Being among some of the Indians south of that State, he came across a Frenchman who called himself a doctor. This man advised him to get an ounce of camphor, all in one piece, if possible, sewing it up in a small cloth bag, hanging it round his neck with a tape, so it would come at the bottom of the sternum or breast bone, and securing it there with another tape round the body, to keep it in place. This, he said, would all evaporate in a week or ten days when he must get another and use it in the same way. Two ounces thus used, costing 20 cents, would cure, he declared, the worst case of ague so it would never come back. The Kansas man declared that he had tried this remedy in hundreds of cases, and had never known it to fail. Since obtaining this information I have tried it many times, with the same results. So simple and harmless a remedy ought to be in general use.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Back Plague.

Yesterday evening at three o'clock, while the excursion train from Charlotte was standing on the side-track at this place, an affray took place in one of the box cars where the Charlotte negroes had liquor to sell, between the Charlotte darkies and the darkies of this place. In a few seconds they were all out on the ground and a general fight took place, in which there were twenty-five or thirty engaged. They made use of fists, rocks, sticks, fence-rails, knives and pistols. Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired, but only four took effect. The Charlotte darkies did all the shooting. One Prince Bryant, of the King's Mountain gold mines, was shot in the mouth, thigh and leg; none fatal. One Mon. Horn, received a slight shot below the knee. One or two more of the King's Mountain negroes were struck with rocks and sticks; none fatal. Several of the Charlotte negroes are supposed to be pretty badly hurt by rocks, sticks and knives. If the train had not left just as it did, there is no doubt a great many would have been killed, as the darkies of the place followed up the train, throwing rocks, while those on the train shot back at them. Whisky was the whole cause, as the principal ones were all drunk.—*Atlanta News.*

A Remarkable Dream.

A circumstance of most remarkable character has come to our knowledge. We will tell the plain facts in the matter, and let who will do the explaining. In yesterday's issue of the Commercial we gave the particulars of an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway at Fort Erie on Wednesday afternoon, by which an employe named Jacob Stark lost his life. A sister of Stark, named Lena, has been for some time employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Joseph Mischka, No. 185 Elm street. On Wednesday evening Lena, while conversing with a female friend in the yard, said: "I had a very bad dream last night. I dreamed that my brother Jacob was killed on the railroad." Scarcely were the words uttered when a woman called to her from a neighboring house, saying, "Lena, your brother is killed on the railroad!" The effect upon the poor girl was crushing. She uttered a piercing shriek, and then moaned piteously, seeming almost heart-broken. The above facts were furnished by an old employe in this office, who heard and saw what we have detailed.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

The Widow of Stonewall Jackson.

In a letter to the Augusta Constitutionalist, from the Warm Springs, North Carolina, the following paragraph occurs:

"Among the most notable visitors, I will first mention, with a reverential bow, the widow of the immortal Stonewall Jackson, who reached here, in company with her little daughter, (eleven years old) a few days since. Modest and unaffected in her manners, of a sweet, intelligent, and animated face, she moves through life as though unconscious of her share of the glory of her husband's name. Mrs. Jackson is quite young. I should say between twenty-five and thirty, of medium height, and beautiful face. She lives now at Charlotte, in this State.

Now, since the election is over the carpet-bagger element of the Republican party in this District, having elelected Seymour, Judge, and Hyman to Congress, crow lustily over their spoils and make bitter war upon the native white Republicans who failed to support either of the candidates on account of race or nationality. The Newbern Times, in its issue of the 14th inst., reads Gov. Holden, Richard W. King, John V. Sherrard and others of the oldest native Republicans out of the negro party. After naming these parties, the Times concludes:

"Now, we claim to be a Republican, and do desire the increase of the principles of that party, and we now throw down the "gauntlet," and intend to fight for our rights, and tell gentlemen plainly and unequivocally that we do not intend to be ignored in the politics of this State, because we are Northern men, and we will meet the issue everywhere, if you dare make it, and will, if need be, carry it into national politics. We claim the right to carry our principles to any portion of the United States."

The reign of red tape in England so far continues that when the Duke of Abercon was appointed, last spring, to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he had to pay one thousand pounds, ($5,000) for the necessary stamps on his commission, being at the rate of five per cent on his large salary, the payment being imperative whether he remained in office one week or five years. If there were a similar five per cent stamp on each commission issued to the noble army office holders in the United States, not alone on the salaries, but also on their extra emoluments, the result would be most advantageous to the public revenue.

A correspondent of the Washington Republican, writing from the Virginia Greenbrier White, under date of the 14th inst., in describing a grand ball at that place and the ladies from different sections of the country in attendance, thus speaks of a Raleigh lady: "The honor and dignity of the Old North State was creditably upheld by the magnificent Miss Grimes. I will not attempt to describe her person or costume for fear of making a failure. You gentlemen of the press would simply say she was "stunning," to use one of your emphatic and expressive words. She is neither a blonde nor brunette in complexion, but the happy medium, betwixt and between, and extremes don't meet or separate in the fair Carolinian."

The agricultural editor of the Chicago *Times*, in an essay on grasshoppers, says: "While a healthy ox may be a very fair, steady-gaited digester, there is no comparison between the slow assimilating process of his burley bread-basket and the quick electric stomach machinery of the speedy and voracious grasshopper. A sound, valid member of this nomadic family of gluttons can eat, digest and extrude three times his own weight in green corn; four times his bulk in peaches, without sugar or cream; six times his statue in raw turnips; four pounds of green tobacco and a peck of onions every twenty-four hours. And radishes, which are quite trying on the ordinary human stomach, the grasshopper digests as a calf does milk."

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

How it was Effected—The Marshal Not on Parole.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following details of General Bazaine's escape from the Isle of St. Marguerite:

A short time ago, or after the ex-Marshal had been some seven months in prison, Mme. Bazaine asked MacMahon to change the penalty into exile for life, and while he would have gladly done so, if he could with safety, or without raising popular clamor against him, the President felt obliged to refuse the petition at this time. It was not until this and other attempts had failed that the plan of escaping was accepted by Bazaine. He was urged to it by his wife, who pleaded with him daily, and who used one very strong argument. In France, she said, revolutions were frequent, and one might burst upon the country at any moment. If the Radicals were to succeed to power again by any chance, the first act of the new Government would be to sign the death warrant of Bazaine. Although this is an exaggeration, there can be no manner of doubt that his life would be in danger. It was by constant pleading with him that the faithful wife finally won his consent to leave the island. Some of the journals pretend that he was on parole, but this is absurd. A prisoner does not promise not to escape unless he gets some privileges in return, and Bazaine has had none whatever. He has been constantly subjected to rigid prison discipline, has never been allowed to walk, except upon the parapet, some ten feet square, and has been refused nearly all the privileges he has ever demanded. He had a right to escape, therefore, if he could, but whether it was good policy to do so is a question which can hardly be decided at this time.

All the arrangements for the escape had been completed a week ago, and the parties concerned only awaited a favorable moment for carrying their plan into execution. Col. Villette, Bazaine's faithful friend, the man who sat by his side during the trial and who asked to share his captivity, thus giving up his own hopes of advancement, was not allowed to sleep upon the island, but was granted the privilege of coming over for a few hours each day. During the winter Madame Bazaine and her children had been upon the island, but owing to the unhealthy air of summer they had to be sent away. As Madame Bazaine could no longer be confined within the walls, under guard, she was allowed to visit her husband at stated periods only, and forced to procure a permit in advance. On Saturday she made her usual visit, and it was on Sunday night that Bazaine escaped. The care of the prisoner was confided to only four guards, drawn from the company of a hundred men which comprised the garrison. At night a captain of the ... the gates ... and a ... perpendicular descent of fifty metres, nearly thirty-five yards, and as ... the spot was found ... at ... some distance from this tolerably safe point. Indeed, owing to the enormous ... the prisoner and his ... the ... towards ... point. Moreover, as in the case of Rochefort and the Communists of Noumea, it appears that the Government counted upon the sharks with which the waters are filled to guard the sea side of the castle.

On Sunday the Marshal had passed the greater part of the afternoon upon his narrow parapet, pacing up and down with Col. Villette; but soon after the departure of the latter Bazaine went to his room, and in a short time retired. About 10 o'clock the Commandant made his usual visit, finding his prisoner in bed. The guard had been set, and the picket post was also visited. It was a dark and stormy night, the mistral howled about the fortress and raising menacing white caps upon the sea, and the black clouds hanging low in the sky, giving promise of rain. Although a steamer had been signalled just at dark, the Commandant felt that the conditions of the night were favorable to repose, and after seeing all things in order he, too, retired. What then passed could only be divined. It is known to-day that about 7:30 on Sunday evening Mme. Bazaine hired a boat, and, accompanied by a very young man, started out for a row. A Croisette fisherman recognized the lady, and saw her pulling an oar with feverish anxiety, and steering toward Sainte Marguerite. The boat was soon lost to sight. It was very dark when the boat came upon the island, where Mme. Bazaine and her companion must have lain for several hours tossed about by the storm. Meanwhile, the Marshal had risen, and after having attached his knotted rope to the iron bars of the window, and let himself down this giddy height. The rope was found there in the morning, and bearing eleven fresh blood stains upon it to show that the descent was not effected without danger. As the small boat had to keep beyond the surf, Bazaine had to swim in for some distance; but he was soon drawn in by his courageous and loving wife, and the boat was quickly pulled off to the steamer. The next morning the Italian coast was reached, and Bazaine safely landed at Saint Remo. It was not until the next morning that the guard had any intimation of the escape of their prisoner, but it seems strange that no one on the island should have seen either the boat close under the walls or the steamer only a short distance away.

The young man who accompanied Mme. Mme. Bazaine was a member of her family, a young Mexican, by the name of Rull. He has several times cruised off the island in a steam yacht, but it was only the other day that the Marshal could be persuaded to leave. Colonel Villette waited at Cannes until the news arrived, when he started for Paris to state what he knew, but was arrested before arriving. He is now in close confinement at Grasse. Mme. Villette has gone to meet her husband, but has not yet been permitted to see him.

The Raleigh News says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to accept the bid of M. A. McGowan & Co., of Washington, D. C., to furnish, cut and deliver all the stone required for the superstructure of the U. S. Court House and Post Office at Raleigh, for $97,798,90. Mr. McGowan bid upon a sample of Richmond (Va.) granite. If the Richmond granite is used, the contractor, Mr. McGowan, declares it his purpose to cut the stone in Raleigh, but it is very probable that the Department at Washington will adopt a native stone, and have all the work done in North Carolina.—The entire building, from foundation to turret, will be built of granite.

At the request of Superintendent Heaton, an expert was sent into the State last week to examine the various stone quarries, and we are confident he can find in our midst a quality of our native granite that will suit both the government and the contractors.

Don't be stubborn unless you are sure you can afford it. Right in the midst of the late panic, an Iowa man chose to be obstinate. His daughter wanted a $90 silk dress, and he wouldn't get it, and he lost $60 by the operation. She took cold poison, and the funeral expenses were $150.

If the corrupt Congressmen are really anxious to wreak vengeance upon the newspapers they should pass a law prohibiting any person from living to be one hundred years old. Such a law would deprive the press of thousands of those interesting old-man paragraphs which do so much to build up the circulation of its weekly editions.

BRUNSWICK COURT.

Judge McKoy.

...VILLE, August 24, 1874.

Messrs. Editors:

At the last election in this township there was found one solitary negro who desired to vote the Conservative ticket, and who dared to do the deed. After he had voted, a threatening crowd gathered around him, as if to tear him in pieces, and for a few minutes he seemed in imminent danger, but as soon as the whites found out what was going on, they rushed to his assistance, and gave him ample protection. During the melee an old negro rushed up in a frantic manner, crying, "Let me speak! let me speak!" and addressed himself to that Conservative thusly:

"You d—m scoundrel! don't you know that if McKoy is elected every nigger that steals a hog in the woods will be sent to the penitentiary?"

"Yes, but I don't want to steal any hogs," answered the Conservative darkey.

"Well, I have stolen many a one, and I expect to do it again," roared the excited radical, and the dusky crowd yelled with applause.

About two weeks passed away, and Judge McKoy charged the Grand Jury, in presence of a dense throng of our people, who had assembled at Brunswick Court to hear and see him, that "it was better that the whole people should be taxed to support criminals, than that one poor man should lose his little crop, or his few hogs, by stealing left unpunished;" and he spoke quite feelingly of the time which has passed away when larceny was a crime almost unknown in our courts. Let us hope that the radical negro knew what he was talking about, and that crimes will now be punished, with certainty, after due conviction. It is small punishment to have judgment suspended on the payment of costs, and none at all to have the convict discharged on his personal recognizance to appear at the next term to pay costs, as he invariably finds it convenient to go over to South Carolina until the next election.

The case of the State against Statcher, a policeman from Wilmington, charged with breaking into and stealing from the premises of Sol Bear, has been continued for the absence of his witness.

Court is progressing satisfactorily, and our people are much pleased with the new Judge and Solicitor.

Truly yours, &c, C.

For the Journal.

Messrs Editors:

The Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina is now in a position to relieve the good people of the State of a portion at least, of the heavy burden which has been heaped upon them by Radicalism, and it is to be hoped that it will not fail to apply the remedy. It is this: Let the next Legislature call a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State. The most important changes to consist in abolishing the Supreme Court, the offices of Attorney General and Justice of the Peace; reestablishing the County Courts and creating a High Court of Appeals and Errors and the offices of State Solicitor-General and Trial Justice; electing the Judges of the High Court of Appeals and Errors, the State Solicitor General, Trial Justices and Aldermen and Commissioners of cities and towns by the Legislature; increasing the amount of the homestead and personal property exemption, and making the homestead a fee simple; requiring a poll-tax qualification for voters and jurors. Then the era of good government would once more dawn upon the "Good Old North State," and ere long she would regain the sobriquet of "Honest Old North Carolina." Free and unrestricted suffrage has been the bane of this Republic, and if it is not checked, will most surely destroy it. A man who has no real estate or personal property upon which he pays taxes to the State Government under which he lives, and from which he receives protection, should be willing to pay a poll-tax at least for the privilege of having a voice in controlling that government.

NATIVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:

Can you tell me the difference, between a man voting for a Radical and going upon his bond after he is elected? If the Conservatives continue to bolster the Radical party up with their money, will we ever succeed in overthrowing them? For one, I say let them take care of themselves, and if they cannot give their bonds, let some good man be put in their places who can.

ANTI-RADICAL.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that heretofore, in some of the counties of the State which elected Radical Sheriffs, Clerks of the Superior Court, County Treasurers and Registers of Deeds, that Democratic-Conservatives, or at least those who claimed to be such, became security on the official bonds of those officers. If this is true it is greatly to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that the same thing will never occur again. The time for installation of Radicals who have recently been elected to county officers is near at hand, and any man calling himself a Conservative who goes on the official bond of any negro, carpet-bagger or scallawag after the passage of the civil rights bill by the Senate of the United States, and the strong probability of its becoming a law at the next session of Congress, should be read out of the party forthwith; it has no use for such men in its ranks; they should cross the color line and fall into the ranks of the Radical negro party at once.

Messrs. Editors, have you reflected on the subject? Look at it: A Radical negro, carpet-bagger or scallawag, becomes a candidate for an important and responsible county office, knowing full well that if elected he could not possible furnish security on his official bond inside of his own party, but he looks around and fixes his eye on certain members of the Democratic-Conservative party who he is pretty sure have *tender places* in their composition which he can touch, and thereby succeed in bringing about *a little arrangement* which would enable him to put them on his bond. Well, the election comes off and he is elected; has beaten, perhaps, a good and worthy Conservative. He calls upon those same men who he had his eye upon in the meantime, touches their *tender places* and succeeds without any trouble at all, in making *the little arrangement* sure enough, which places them on his bond. Now, who is responsible for inflicting on the good people of their county such a curse as this? Is it the Radical negro party? No, sir. It is the so-called Democratic Conservative sureties on the bond; for if they had not signed the bond the office would have been declared vacant, and then filled by a good and worthy man.

Now, it would have been better, a thousand times over, if those Democratic-Conservatives had declared themselves Radicals in the beginning, and shouted for Civil Rights with all their might; the damage done by them in that way would have been a thousand and fold less than foisting upon the good people of this county a dirty Radical negro, corrupt carpet-bagger, or worse than all, a low, mean scallawag officer. The finger of scorn should point unerringly at any man claiming to be a Conservative, who would so far forget what was due to the color of his skin, his kindred and everything calculated to command the respect of decent public opinion, as to become a surety on the bond of a Radical officer.

X.

The Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

BRUNSWICK COURT.

Judge McKoy Opens the Session

The Fall Term of Brunswick Superior Court convened yesterday at Smithville. Much the largest crowd [illegible] at any previous [illegible] the war was assembled to [illegible] the new Judge and to hear his charge to the Grand Jury.

We noticed in attendance the following members of the bar: [illegible] Norment, Mr. John L. Holmes, Major D. J. Devane, Mr. M. Bellamy, Col. E. Cantwell, Mr. A. T. London.

At 12 o'clock the Sheriff called the Court to order.

Upon motion of Mr. J. L. Holmes, who read the commission from the Governor, Capt. W. S. Norment was sworn in by Judge McKoy as Solicitor of the District.

The Grand Jury was then sworn in and the Judge delivered his charge.

He began by calling to the attention of the Jury the purposes of the government, and the benefit derived from the due enforcement of the law. [illegible] upon the minds of the [illegible] His Honor regretted to see a [illegible] demoralization of the [illegible] dency to look lightly upon oaths arising from the [illegible] which of late years oaths had been administered to our people. [illegible] abundant harvest of perjury.

The nature of the oath which the Grand Jurors had taken was carefully and fully explained.

The criminal laws of the State, the nature of the crimes and the duties of the Grand Juries to ferret out and bring to punishment offenders were briefly but concisely explained. The extortion practised by officers of the law, neglect of [illegible] tering with elections, [illegible] and poll-holders neglecting their duties and disregarding the law were shown to be offensive against the welfare and good government of the country, and should be punished.

The charge of the Judge took about three quarters of an hour [illegible] by [illegible] and was able and well written and delivered in a pleasant [illegible] impressive manner. We have never known an official to make a better impression upon entering upon the discharge of his duties [illegible] seen a people more delighted. The good citizens of Brunswick who crowded the Court House were in a broad [illegible] and looked as if a new and pleasanter order of things had been vouchsafed to them. After Court had adjourned a large number [illegible] introduction to the Judge, and [illegible] their delight by the hearty and honest welcome with which they greeted him.

At the afternoon session the State docket was taken up [illegible] cases were tried.

Mr. Norment entered upon the duties of his office, and will make the State a faithful and efficient officer.

An Unfortunate Man [illegible] from an accidental pistol shot.

About ten days ago Mr. R. H. [illegible] young gentleman [illegible] highest moral and [illegible] ted Point Peter [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] which had [illegible] months a [illegible] properly. [illegible] a [illegible] from him to try [illegible] pistol had been discharged, [illegible] in the swamp [illegible] Mr. Beery, thinking [illegible] ably fired near [illegible] shoot a second [illegible] the direction of the swamp, where he was met by a colored man by the name of Tom Baldwin, who, upon seeing him, [illegible] Mr. Beery then [illegible] turn replied [illegible]

On examination of the [illegible] it was found that the ball had entered just above the ankle. Mr. Beery expressed his regrets, assuring the wounded man that he did not know he was in the swamp, and kindly offered to be of any assistance to him in his power. This he declined, assuring him that the wound was only slight, and that he could reach his home without assistance. The wounded man came over to the city and went to his home without any surgical [illegible] whatever. On [illegible] the man having [illegible] doctor was called in, who probed the wound and extracted the ball. The patient seemed to [illegible] In a few hours gradually grew better. In the evening of the same day, however, a reaction of his condition occurred, which grew worse hourly and a physician was called a second time. In the meantime the lockjaw had set in, from the effects of which he expired yesterday evening. The affair is one of the saddest of the kind we have ever recorded, and the sympathy of the entire community is with Mr. Beery, who is much distressed about it. A coroner's jury was summoned yesterday evening which returned a verdict of accidental shooting, in accordance with the above facts.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Highway Robbery.

On Saturday evening last, about dusk, as Mr. Elijah Hewlett, our County Treasurer elect, was going to his home, on Masonboro Sound, he was suddenly stopped, when near the two mile branch, by three negro men, who sprang from their place of concealment by the roadside, and ordered him to deliver up his money. Mr. Hewlett not having a pistol on his person, resolved to make the best of the affair, and began a conversation with the robbers, in order to detract their attention and then escape. An opportunity soon afforded itself and he put spurs to his horse and rode off. He does not know the men who stopped him, but thinks from the description he has heard of them, that the robbers were David Martin, and two other negroes by the name of Powell and Kelley, who escaped from the jail in this city some time ago.

Dedication of the New M. E. Church at Scott's Hill.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Scott's Hill, in this county, was dedicated on Sunday last. The sermon for the occasion was delivered by the Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, Rev. W. S. Black, who read his text from the 29th chapter 11th to the 18th verses inclusive of the 1st Book of Chronicles. The sermon was an able and impressive one, and was highly instructive for the good of the numerous souls present. The church is situated near the old one and is about a quarter of a mile from the residence of Mr. R. K. Bryan, nearly opposite Mrs. Foys, and adjoining the Methodist parsonage.—It is snugly cloistered in a grove of oaks, whose arms stretch out over it, seemingly calling down a blessing upon those who may worship within. The church edifice is built of our native pine, which, when properly selected, makes the finest finish with its curly veins and splendid heart peeping out through a coat of varnish, showing its unblemished purity, convincing the beholder that it excels all other material which can be used to beautify and adorn our churches. The church has a neat and attractive pulpit, a paneled ceiling over head, its pews are comfortable and neat, in short and in fact everything about the church has an appearance of comfort. Notwithstanding the hard times and scarcity of money these good people have persevered and now have a comfortable place to worship.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 27, 1874.

THE CROPS—Our special informant returned from a trip in South Carolina on Saturday last, informs us that all the crops were looking well and promising except in a few localities, where the corn was small and the cotton not well bolled. In Darlington county cotton is opening very fast, and some parties expected to go to picking this week. He saw one field out of which a bale or two could have been picked last week. Some farmers were complaining of rust, but on more particular examination much of that which was thought to be rust was found to be but the changing of the leaves from the maturity of the plant. We should not be surprised to find that the crop will mature more rapidly than usual from the failure of the plants, there not being as much stimulating fertilizer under them, as is usual, the farmers generally having used but a small quantity and put but little under the plants. We do not think this will materially shorten the crop, but it may. Generally the weed is large and fairly bolled and seems to have vitality enough to mature those bolls already formed.

We take Darlington county, which produces one seventh of the crop of South Carolina, to be a fair index of the whole state, as it embraces nearly all varieties of soils. With the price at 11 cents average *on the plantations*, South Carolina will pay out and have something to spare.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Business in most of the leading branches of trade has been more active this week than last and there are gratifying indications that the long continued period of stagnation is about to be succeeded by a season of renewed activity, and we trust of renewed prosperity. On the general condition of trade the New York Shipping List has the following article:

The delay in the commencement of the Fall trade causes a degree of restiveness among the business men, and apprehensions are beginning to be entertained by some that, notwithstanding the solid foundation, the coming season may, like the Spring, prove disappointing. It is argued that, if we are going to have a substantial revival of commerce and industry, it is quite time we began to see some evidences of it, as the Autumn is close at hand; that there is no longer any doubt as to the fullness of the harvest; that money is so plenty as to be a drug in the market, and is likely to continue abundant and cheap, since the Western and Southern banks, instead of clamoring for more currency, are many of them reducing their circulation; and finally, that though affairs are undoubtedly in a healthier shape than they were a year ago, there is still a lack of confidence absolutely essential to business activity. But it is evident that the more impatient of our nation's friends overlook the important fact that the business season commences later now than in former times, owing to the modern appliances for the sale and distribution of goods, viz, the railroad, the telegraph and the traveling salesman. By the aid of these appliances, remote sections of the country are now supplied with goods in days, where formerly it required weeks to reach them. And then, too, the trade of the country is much more evenly distributed than it was in former times—that is to say, instead of the old centres controlling so large a proportion of the business, as was the case before the [illegible] of distribution became so perfect as it now is. Thus, in certain branches of business, such interior cities as Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis compete very successfully with New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. And instead of being a source of regret, these innovations are in their nature healthful and beneficial. Competition, saith the adage, is the life of trade, and it cannot be doubted that a healthy rivalry between the cities and the towns tends to prevent stagnation and conduces to the general good of all. The trade of the country is shown by statistics to be many fold larger than it was ten or a dozen years ago, and yet, because it is not so concentrated now as it was then, it appears to the superficial observer that little or no progress has been made. On the whole we see no reason to doubt that we shall have a moderately active season. This belief is strengthened by the vast wealth of resources that has been [illegible]. The yield of cereals, of Cotton, of Wool of Coal, of minerals, of forest products, &c., has rarely been more satisfactory, and these, as is well known, are the basis of all prosperity. They constitute so much genuine wealth, the distribution of which will naturally undermine and finally overthrow that feeling of extreme caution born of the panic, and lead to more generous purchases. It is conceded that the stocks of the general run of goods in the hands of dealers throughout the Union are below the average, owing to the economical tendency of the last twelve or eighteen months; that the indebtedness of the country has been vastly reduced, and is now comparatively small; that there is greater stability to the currency than there has been at any period since the war; that our foreign relations are unexceptionally favorable; and that the spirit of wild speculation has pretty nearly died out. In a word, the worst effects of the panic have been overcome and we are now unquestionably in a position where all influences tend to recovery. The Fall trade may not fully meet the highest expectations, but it will probably be moderately prosperous. Let us make haste slowly and therefore effectually.

In the Wilmington market trade has slightly shown an improved feeling and we may add that the bulk of business has been larger this week than last.

A large number of our merchants have gone North to buy their stocks, and this in a measure may account for the dulness which prevails in some circles; and for the extreme tightness of the money market. Our export movement for the week shows a slight increase in the value of shipments. The exports for the week were 3,834 casks Spirits Turpentine; 15,647 bbls Rosin, and 112 bales Cotton against 3,610 casks Spirits Turpentine, 10,987 bbls Rosin, and 138 bales Cotton for last week. The naval store trade of the week has been more active than usual. Rosin, Spirits Turpentine and Tar have also shown an improved feeling which has resulted in an advance. The supply of tonnage is light and the rates of freights are 5 shillings on Rosin and 7 shillings on Spirits Turpentine.

There has been little animation in business in our local money market during the week. Considerable currency has been sent to the country and some received from there, the balance of the movement being against the city. The demand for discounts continues moderate, but is sufficiently large enough to keep up the lines of discount. Rates continue unchanged.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—There has been quite a little business doing in cotton during the week, but as the sales would indicate, the movement has been confined to small lots, exporters generally adhering to the hand to mouth policy, and taking scarcely anything beyond their known wants. The first bale of this year's crop new cotton was received on Wednesday by Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Brothers, and sold to Mr. L. Moore, cotton dealer, for 16 cents.

In a few weeks longer we shall probably receive a large supply of cotton of the new crop, as picking in this section will commence generally about the 1st of September.

The receipts at our port for the week were 109 bales, against 29 bales. The exports were 112 bales, against 138 bales, and the stock is 273 bales, against 362 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 5,386 bales, against 4,054 bales last week, 4,944 bales the previous week and 4,542 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,780,425 bales, against 3,608,121 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 172,301 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 9,856 bales, of which 9,656 were to Great Britian, none to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 126,8[illegible]4 bales.

The *Financial Chronicle* of last Saturday says: "Our reports by telegraph to-night show a complete change in the nature of the complaints made throughout the most of the South; that is, heretofore, rain, and caterpillars as a resulting evil, have been the chief causes for anxiety, but now drought and a consequent shedding of bolls appear to be substited. As cotton is a dry weather plant it can easily endure an ordinary drought, but our correspondent in this case appears to think that very considerable harm is is being done."

The following are the official nominal quotations to day:

Low Ordinary	10	cents.
Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	13½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	"
Low Middling	15	"
Strict Low Middling	15½	"
Middling	15¾	"
Strict Middling	16	"

ROSIN—The general rosin market continues in a state that does not meet the expectation of the more sanguine business men, but we may add that a slight improvement has occurred on the quotations of last week, and that during the latter two days of the week there has been a degree of firmness. The confidence of holders, however, so far as we can ascertain seems to be unshaken, and for all grades a firm uniform tone is quoted at the close to-day, with a tendency, in some cases, rather toward a higher range of prices than otherwise. Strained rosin has been the principal grade of transactions. The supply of tonnage is light, but the demands are also small, and berths are offered at 5s to any port of Great Britain.

The following is a synopsis of the week's business:

At the close of last week we left the market dull at $1 60; on the following day (Friday), the first of the present week, a firmer feeling was manifested and an advance of 2½ cents obtained. The sales were 1,000 bbls strained at $1 62½. Saturday the market continued firm, and an advance of 2½ cents was further obtained. The sales this day were 1,000 bbls strained at $1 65 per bbl. Monday the market continued firm and a still further advance of 5 cents was obtained. The sales this day were 1,000 bbls strained at $1 70 and 750 bbls good strained at $1 75 per bbl. Tuesday the firmness of the previous day was continued, accompanied with another advance of 5 cents. Wednesday the market continued firm, without sales of consequence, the offerings being very light. To-day (Thursday), at the close, the market is firm at $1 75 bid per bbl.

No. 2, No. 1 AND PALES—A fair movement has been noticed in all the above grades during the week. There were some transactions, and the quotations to-day are entirely nominal.

The receipts for the week, 12,856 bbls, against 10,987 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 1,866 bbls. The exports for the week, 15,289 bbls, against 10,369 bbls for last week, show an increase of 4,920 bbls. The stock in yard is 35,27[illegible] bbls, and afloat 7,773.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 75
Good Strained	1 80
No. 2	1 85
Extra No. 2	1 85
Low No. 1	2 25
No. 1	2 50
Extra No. 1	2 75@3 00
Low Pale	3 75@4 00
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

POULTRY—Good chickens have been in demand and the receipts of such are only moderate, but small and medium were in liberal supply and salable only at low prices. We quote small Spring chickens at $1 50@2 00; medium, $2 25@2 50; large, $2 75@3 00, and some fine at $3 25 ℔ dozen. Old do, sell at $3 50@4 25 ℔ dozen, as to quality.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28cts ℔ lb for prime.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for Spirits Turpentine has been governed by favorable influences most of the week, but the prevailing dull feeling was so much the stronger in the early part of the week that a decline was declared. During the latter part of the week, however, a firmer feeling has existed and the decline has been regained by corresponding advances. At the close to-day the market is quiet at 32 cents.

The receipts for the week were 4,101 casks, against 2,865 casks for last week, which show an increase of 1,136 casks. The exports for the week 3,829 casks, against 3,298 casks for last week, show also an increase of 219 casks. The stock in yard and afloat is 8,876 casks, against 6,719 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	[illegible]30 casks at	32	cts. ℔ gal.		
Saturday	400	"	" 31½	"	"
Monday	150	"	" 31½	"	"
Tuesday	700	"	" 32	"	"
Do	*70	"	" 32½	"	"
Wed'sday	*10	"	" 33	"	"
Do	200	"	" 32	"	"
Th'sday	200	"	" 32	"	"

*New York casks and City distilled.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The week passed, has been uneventful in most paaticulars, but it nevertheless has been a fair week for trade in most cases. There was no change in the market early in the week and prices ruled steady. On Saturday, however, there was a reaction of feeling and Yellow Dip declined to $2 25. To-day, Thursday, at the close the market is steady at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts for the week, 1,306 bbls, against 2,[illegible]98 for last week, show a decrease of 1,192 bbls. The exports for the week were 230 bbls, against 628 bbls for last week, show also a decrease of 398 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,446 bbls, against 1,298 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	239	$1 25	$2 25	$2 75
Saturday	219	1 25	2 25	2 25
Monday	375	1 25	2 25	2 25
Tuesday	200	1 25	2 25	2 25
Wed'y	300	1 25	2 25	2 25
Thurs'y	200	1 25	2 25	2 25

TAR—Since last week the market for this article ruled very firm for the several days preceding Wednesday. On this day, however, there was not so much firmness displayed, and the market declined to $2 50. To-day it closes firm at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

The receipts for the week, 936 bbls against 529 bbls for last week, show an increase of 407 bbls. The exports for the week, 521 bbls, against 619 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 98 bbls. The stock in yard is 970 bbls, against 529 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	10 bbls at	$2 55 per bbl.		
Saturday	124	"	2 55	"
Monday	200	"	2 55	"
Tuesday	100	"	2 55	"
Wednesday	75	"	2 55	"
Do	75	"	2 50	"
Thursday	100	"	2 50	"

GRAIN—The grain crop throughout the entire section of the State is reported remarkably fine and an abundant yield is expected. As regards the market of our city during the week we have no new features to present. CORN—The market has ruled quiet and no changes have occurred during the week. There were no cargo arrivals. Quotations will remain nominal until the new crop begins to come in. To-day they are put down at 95 cents to $1 ℔ bushel for prime white cargoes. From store there have been a fair order demand, some shipments are being made daily to the surrounding country, but beyond this the trade was confined to the city consumptive demand. The receipts for the week, 11,127 bushels against 13,415 bushels for last week, show only a small decrease, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 5,200 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon R. R., [illegible] bushels. The quotations from store are as follows: Yellow, $1 05; mixed, $1 10, and white mealing $1 15 per bushel, the highest figure including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ bushel, and $2 15@$2 20 for white ℔ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—Since the date of our last report the dull feeling which we then noticed has disappeared, and this week we have had a firmer market for all qualities of meats, and some advances are reported to-day. This firmness has been occasioned by a reaction of the markets at the West and which were dull when we closed our last report. North Carolina bacon has been in better demand this week than last, and there was also a slight advance reported. The stock, however, is small, and has admitted of only light transactions. The following from the Cincinnati *Commercial and Price Current* explains the condition of the market:

There continues to be a strong degree of confidence felt by the trade that the supply of meats is scarcely as large as the regular consumptive trade will require during the remainder of the season; especially is this is so as regards sides, which are taken in preference to the comparatively lean meat of shoulders and hams, because they yield so much fat, which is a good substitute for lard for many purposes, and lard is so high that a substitute which is cheaper will command a market. Bulk and bacon sides have rallied to the highest point of the season, but shoulders have not quite recovered from the decline. Mess pork seems seems to be almost entirely neglected, even jobbing orders being conspicuously absent. Sugar-cured hams also meet a comparatively light demand, and are offered at reduced prices.—Bulk and bacon shoulders, although in good supply, are selling rather better, and at higher prices. The stock of lard is light, and with a steady demand it is under easy control. Altogether the market has an improved tone over a week ago, and although the volume of business is not as large as it was in July and the first of August, there is a steady and satisfactory reduction of stock in progress.

The following are the ruling quotations of the provision market here:

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 14@14½ cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 14 cents for sides and 19 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10½ cents for shoulders and 13@13½ cents clear for rib sides.—LARD. North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 14@15 cents ℔ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The business done in fertilizers has been very small during the past spring and summer and very few of our merchants have dealt in them to a large extent. The stock in market is sufficiently large to meet the demands and the following are the rates asked to-day:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer. $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $55, cash, and $15, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $18; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

EGGS—There is very little demand for eggs at the present season of the year and the supply is rather excessive than otherwise. Quotations are 15 to 17 cents per dozen by the quantity.

PEANUTS—The peanut crop of the past season having very nearly been all worked off, there is very light receipts at present and the stock is ample to the requirements of the order trade. The exports have improved somewhat during the week and the stock is light at present. The following are the ruling prices to-day:

	$1 70@2 80
Ordinary	2 10@2 15
Prime	2 25@2 35
Extra Prime	2 40@2 60
Fancy	

COTTON YARNS—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

COOPERAGE. All kinds in season are in fair demand and prices are well sustained; offering ample but not excessive, and market firm.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8@9 cents ℔ lb on the hoof.

SHEEP AND LAMB—There was a fair market all the week; receipts ample and market firm and active at the close. Quotations are entirely owing to quality offered.

DRY GOODS—There continues to be a fair demand from the country for staple articles, and the indications are favorable for an early beginning of the Autumn trade. Prices are pretty well established for leading cotton fabrics; and there seems to be a general confidence that they will be sustained, notwithstanding the general heaviness in the market for the raw material, and the steadily improving prospect for a good crop this season. Woolen goods are not selling very much as yet, but some jeans and flannels are taken at satisfactory prices. All reports agree in representing stocks in the country as unusually small, and the inference is that there will necessarily be an increased demand, especially as the crops generally are good and people will have means to supply their wants as regards clothing, as well as pay up their debts. There is no change to note in prices of leading articles.

FREIGHTS—The supply of shipping room during the week has not been equal to the demand for berths. A limited number of vessels for foreign charter will receive the highest rates paid. Coastwise freights are unchanged. See table below.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	$0 00 a 1 70	$ 00 a $ 55
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 70	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin......per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 55
Cotton......per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed...per bush.	00 a 17	00 a 15
Peanuts... "	3 a 18	08 a 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin......per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton......per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin......per bbl.	00 a 45	00 a 45
Cotton......per bale.	0 00 a 2 00	00 a [illegible]
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a [illegible]
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 50
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Tar......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 20
Rosin......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 79
Cotton......per bale.	00 a 00	0 00 a 2 16
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 50

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

[illegible]

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER, [illegible], President.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

[illegible]

A Bell-Boy's Destiny.

We can never know what a day is to bring forth; no more can we know what possibilities there are for a bell-boy. Several years ago a gentleman and his wife, residents of New Orleans, while at the Galt House in this city, induced one of the happy bell-boys of the hotel to accompany them home, where he was promised a responsible yet not laborious position in their dining room. Bruce Johnson—for that was his name—gave entire satisfaction in his new place, and might, perhaps, have been there yet but for an unforeseen circumstance—a tide in his affairs—which suddenly carried him beyond the realm of the aggressive house-fly to a sphere which he had little dreamed of at the time he had consented to sever his connection with the hotel in Louisville. Not to keep the reader in suspense, he was called into public life. Governor Kellogg had discovered him. He parted with his employer to go out and help carry the ward.—Then his employer lost sight of him. His place in the dining room being filled, he might even have been forgotten in the course of time. But one night very late, the door bell rung. The person at the door called for Judge Johnson—Judge Bruce Johnson. And that was what had become of Bruce. He had been made Associate Judge of the Fourth Municipal Court. "A confessed, unmitigated Judge," the Picayune styles him, while it hints at even greater advancement in the future. The case of Judge Johnson is only one, however. Any Louisiana dining room may at any moment be called upon to give up its jurists as Judge Johnson was given up. If a State Senator or a Congressman is wanted, the dining room is not exempt from the demands of the Commonwealth. This is how Louisiana gets so much government.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Republican papers, we observe, almost universally take the side of Henry Ward Beecher. There is no mystification in the matter, but they try to kick up a great dust about it.—The points made by Tilton have not been met in the defense made by Beecher. Tilton said that Beecher confessed to having had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Moulton. This gentleman has been before the Plymouth Church Committee selected by Beecher, but none of them dared to ask him whether any such confession had been made or not. The statement of Beecher from first to last is improbable, unreasonable, and admits enough to confirm the charges of Tilton. The Republican press might as well cease sustaining him in the face of all the evidence, just as the Democratic press ceased to sustain Boss Tweed. Mr. Beecher has been rendered infamous, and all the whitewash applied by the Republican press will not avail with the public.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A correspondent describes the costumes worn by fashionable French ladies at the watering places in their native land as follows:

"To go to her bath she wears a percale wrapper, trimmed with English embroidery, over which is thrown another longer and looser wrapper of blue flannel, lined with white cashmere, and she covers her head with a Charlotte Corday cap of embroidered cashmere, tied under the chin with blue ribbon. Her breakfast toilette is a blouse of white cashmere, made with a standing collar and large side pockets, and trimmed with three rows of different widths of silver braid. Her walking dress is composed of a skirt of steel-gray glace silk, with corsage and apron overskirt of batiste striped white and gray, and trimmmed with narrow plaitings of the batiste, showing the gray striped only, laid over wide plaitings of white muslin, edged with narrow lace. Large buttons of gray mother-of-pearl; a canotier hat, raised in front, and trimmed at the back with a bunch of gray grapes and a bow of black velvet, and worn with an immensely long veil of white gauze, so long, in fact, that it would trail on the ground, did not the fair wearer carry it thrown over her arm. Suspended at her side by a chain, are her large stripped fan and her gray sun umbrella, lined with cherry-colored silk. Her toilette for the evening is composed of a skirt of pink silk gauze, with narrow stripes, the narrow flounces trimmed with white plaitings and with Mechlin lace. The corsage and overskirt are entirely of Mechlin insertion. In her hair she wears a single rose, with a great many leaves, and she carries a pink silk fan, with pearl sticks."

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 26, 1874.

REMARKS.—We respectfully ask Consignees, Consuls, Captains and owners, to notify us of any change of vessel while in port.

STEAMSHIPS.

D J Foley, Price, — A D Cazaux

BARQUES.

Perseverance, Lemon Maranban, dis, — Sprunt & Hinson

Edmond Richardson, Brodie, dis, — Vick & Mebane

(Br) Nautilus Evans, Pare, — Sprunt & Hinson

Augusta, Larrinaga, dis, — Williams & Murchison

Dos Hermanos, Gabancho, — J R Blossom & Evans

Lolo, Urring, — Williams & Murchison

BRIGS.

Frende, Braun, dis, — E Peschau & Westermann

Cairo, McDonald, dis, — Harriss & Howell

Essex, Smith, — J R Blossom & Evans

SCHOONERS.

Wm Buck, Miller, dis, — Worth & Worth

Luola Murchison, Jones, dis, — Williams & Murchison

(Br) Carleton, Aubrey, — E Kidder & Sons

(Br) Equator, Granger, — E Kidder & Sons

Sunbeam, Kain, dis, — E Kidder & Son

Flora F McDonald, McDonald, dis, — J H Chadbourn & Co

E Tilton, Hearon, dis, — Master

Hattie Turner, Hupper, — J H Chadbourn & Co

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

BREMEN.

Ger Barque Sebastian, Bech, — sld May 17

ANTWERP.

Emanuel, Tobiassen, — sld April 19

SOUTHAMPTON.

Mediator, Jansen, — cld Aug 11

PROVIDENDE.

Cairo, —, — cld Aug 10

CALAIS, Me.

W G R Mowry, Eaton, — cld July 21

BOSTON.

Eva, Mellen, — cld July 25

PORTLAND.

Samuel Gilman, Kelly, — cld June 1[illegible]

GRAVESEND.

Strathnaver, —, — cld June 2

LIVERPOOL.

Omoa, McWilliams, — sld July 27

Cintra, Kinch, — sld Apl 24

Charia, Kinch, — cld April 24

Speed, Olsen, — cld July 30

Omoa, McWilliams, — cld July 24

BRISTOL.

Friederich, Scalla, — cld June 29

HAMBURG.

Malvina Schutt, Kroger, — sld July 24

Dorothea, Fessen, — sld Aug 3

HULL.

Speed, Olsen, — sld July 30

LONDON.

Mira, Grundersen, — sld Aug 11

Heidrun, Schoffenburg, — sld Aug 17

Lady Douglass, Goddard, — sld Feb 17

Zweia, Omundsen, — sld July 22

BORDEAUX.

Clio, Schupp, — sld Aug 3

NEWPORT.

Ellida, Klem, — sld June 23

DUNKIRK.

Rana, Larsen, — sld July 17

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is as certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, August 26—Noon—Money 2 per cent. Gold 109¾. Sterling Exchange, long, $4 87½; short, $4 90½. Government Securities dull and steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks dull and lower.

Commercial.

Cotton steady; sales of 745 bales; uplands at 16½ cents; Orleans17 cents. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn quiet and firm. Pork heavy at $23. Lard heavy—steam 14½ cents. Spirits turpentine steady at 35 to 35½ cents. Rosin firm at $2 20 to $2 25 for strained. Freights quiet.

Futures opened steady, as follows: September, 15 9-16 to 15½ cents; October, 15 5-16 to 15½ cents; November, 15 3-16 to 15¼ cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—6 P M—Money easy at 2½ per cent. Sterling Exchange dull at $4 87½. Gold 109½ to 109¾. Gold 109½. Government Securities dull and steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton steady; sales of 1,085 bales at 16¼ to 17½ cents. Southern flour heavy and declining; common to fair extra $5 20 to $6; good to choice do $6 05 to $9 00. Wheat 1 cent better, and more doing. Corn less active and prices without decided change.—Coffee quiet at 16½ to 19½ cents for Rio. Sugar steady and in fair demand at 8 to 8½ for fair to good refinery.—Molasses dull and nominal at 41½ to 48 for Muscavado. Rice dull at 6½ to 6¾ cents. Tallow quiet at 8½ cents.—Rosin firm at $2 25. Spirits Turpentine firm at 35½ cents. Pork lower at $22 75 for new mess. Beef $12 50 to $13 50 for new mess. Whiskey quiet, delivered at $1 03. Freights to Liverpool steady.

Cotton—net receipts 1 bale; gross receipts 116 bales. Futures closed firm, with sales of 16,000 bales, as follows: September, 15 27-32 cents; October, 15 17-32 to 15 9-16 cents; November, 15 7-16 to 15 15-32 cents; December, 15 15-32 cents; January, 15 17-32 to 15 9-16 cents; February, 15 25-32 cents; March, 15 31-32 to 16 cts.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26—6 P M—Flour dull and drooping. Corn firm and scarce at 68 to 70 cents. Pork quiet and firm at $23 to $23 50. Lard easier—summer 13½ to 14 cents. Bacon firm at 9½ cents for shoulders; 13½ cents for clear rib; 13 to 13½ cents for clear. Whisky quiet and weak and 1 cent higher at 97 cents.

LOUISVILLE, August 26—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 74 to 78 cents. Pork unchanged and quiet at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders 10 cents; clear rib 13½ cents; clear 14 cents. Lard 16½ to 16¼ cents. Whiskey 96 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 16½ cents; low middling 16 cents; good ordinary 14½ cents; 11 cents; net receipts 2,041 bales; gross receipts 255 bales; sales of 150 bales; sales last evening 200 bales; stock on hand 10,939 bales.

BALTIMORE, August 26—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier—middling 16½ cents; gross receipts 9 bales; exports coastwise 47 bales; sales 375 bales; sales to spinners 150 bales; stock on hand 2,928 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26—6 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling 16¾ cents; low middling 16 cents; net receipts 45 bales; gross receipts 593 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15½ cents; net receipts 46 bales; sales of 25 bales; stock on hand 3,750 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26—6 P.M.—Cotton dull; middling 15¼ cents; net receipts 115 bales; sales of 68 bales; stock on hand 458 bales.

AUGUSTA, August 26—6 P. M.—Cotton—offering light; middling 15¼ cents; net receipts 36 bales; sales of 26 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LONDON, August 26—Noon.—Erie, 29½.

FRANKFORT, August 26—Noon—Bonds of 1872, 98½.

PARIS, August 26—Noon.—Rentes 63f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—Noon—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in August, 8d; do do, deliverable in September and October, 8d.

Later—Cotton—Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in October and November, 8 8-16d; do, nothing below low middling, deliverable in August, 8d; do, deliverable in September, 8 1-16d; do, deliverable in September and October, 8 1-16d; sales of shipments of new crop, on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, 8d; Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, August 26—Evening.—Common rosin 6s 6d to 6s 9d. Spirits Turpentine 21s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—Evening.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable in August, 8 1-16d; sales of shipments of new crop, on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, at 7 15-16d. Lard 61s 6d.

Later—Cotton—Sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in August, 8½d. Of the sales today 72,000 bales were American.

The number of pilgrims who visited the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca this year is said to have been 160,000, and owing to the precautions adopted by the Egyptian government, their health has been unusually good.

A correspondent of the New York *World* congratulates the editors of Democratic papers and the Democrats generally, that not a single Democrat is in any way mixed up in the Beecher Tilton Moulton Carpenter free love rottenness. "This is not our funeral," he says, "whoever else's it may prove to be." It certainly is not a Democratic funeral, but the *World* seems determined to be one of the mourners.

Victims of Obscure Disease, [illegible]

[illegible] may 15 1m

THE "GENTLEMAN IN BLACK," who is the tutelar demon of dram-shops, assumes his sourest aspect when the rapid progress of VINEGAR BITTERS is reported "down below." The People's Vegetable Tonic is playing the mischief with his bitters fired with rum. All diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate, under pretense of relieving, such as indigestion, sick-headache, constipation, rheumatism, gout, and intermittent feversare cured by it. 4w

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Aug 21—Br Barque Thomas C Leed, Andersen, London, Vick & Mebane.

German Barque Frederick, Scalla, Waack, (55 days) Bristol, E Peschau & Westermann.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Sunbeam, Kain, New York, E Kidder & Son.

Br Brig Cairo, McDonald, Providence, Harriss & Howell.

Br Schr Carleton, Aubrey, Nassau, E Kidder & Sons.

Br Schr Equator, Granger, Nassau, (6 days) E Kidder & Sons.

Aug. 24—Br Brig Signal, Williams, Greenock, (48 days) Sprunt & Hinson.

Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Br Barque Perseverance, Lemon Maranban, Brazil, Sprunt & Hinson.

German Brig Frende, Braun, Gloucester, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Wm Buck, Miller, New York, Worth & Worth.

August 25—Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Br Brig Nautilus, Evans, Pare, 32 days, Sprunt & Hinson in ballast.

CLEARED.

Aug 20—Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Mary E Mangum, Ridgway, Port au Prince, E Kidder & Sons.

Aug 21—Steamship Benefactor, Wood, New York, A D Cazaux.

Aug. 22—Schr Idabella, Fischer, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Mary H Stockham, Cordery, New York, Jas Anderson & Co.

Schr Mary Louise, Clay, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

August 24—Schr Annie W Barker, Snowmann, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Geo P Hallock, Shorrett, New York, William & Murchison.

Aug 25—Br Barquentine Vick & Mebane, Whitesides, Bremen, Vick & Mebane, cargo by Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Raleigh—115 casks spirits turpentine, 156 bbls tar, 78,143 feet lumber, 8 pkgs mdse, 2 bales yarn, 1 do sheeting, 288 bbls rosin, 100 do pitch, 75 bushels peanuts, 4 bbls potatoes, 22 sacks coffee.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—2,688 bbls rosin, 230 do crude turpentine, 25 do tar, 1,115 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bales sheeting, 4 do cotton, 14 do herbs, 16 bbls wax, 9 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr Idabella—2,500 bbls rosin.

Schr Mary H Stockham—2,000 bbls rosin, 288 do spts turpt.

Schr Mary Louise—1,449 bbls rosin.

Boston—Schr Annie W Barker—1,601 bbls, 50 casks spirits turpentine, 98 bbls tar, 53 bales cotton.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—3 bales cotton, 5 pkgs mdse, 176 casks spirits turpentine, 6 hhds pipe stems, 200 bbls tar, 861 do rosin, 100 do pitch, 198 bshels peanuts.

New York—Schr Geo P Hallock—3,121 bbls rosin.

FOREIGN.

Port au Prince—Schr Mary E Mangum—53,360 feet lumber, 10,640 shingles.

Bremen—Br Barquentine Vick & Mebane—1,600 casks spirits turpentine, 638 bbls rosin.

Turpentine Land

FOR SALE

Near the City of Wilmington, N

75,000 *ROUND TREES*

We offer for sale the tract of Land lying about two miles south of Wilmington, being the Eastern part of the Summer Hill Tract, and containing

1,221 4-10 ACRES.

Mr. James Brocket, corner of Second and Church streets, will show the land to any persons desiring to purchase.

For terms apply to

CRONLY & MORRIS.

oct 9 — 329-D&W-tf

COOPER'S TOOLS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Truss Hoops, Jointers, Staves, Heading, Howelling, Shave Up, Backing and Hollowing Knives of all sizes, Dwelling Machines and Bits, Beck Irons, Stock, Howell's and Croze Level Planes, Horse Heads, &c., can be had at very low prices at the old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON.

aug 16 — 194

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et. al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words cannot be used to such manner as to constitute a trade mark.

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deception, proof of which an injunction will issue."

The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills labels and wrappers of the defendants."

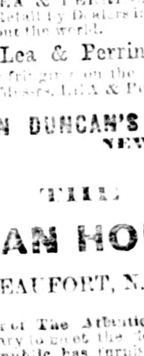
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

[illegible] BY CONNOISSEURS [illegible]

"Only Good Sauce."

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



Worcestershire Sauce.

[illegible] LEA & PERRINS, Worcester; [illegible]

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

[illegible]

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE owner of The Atlantic Hotel, finding it necessary to meet the demands of our appreciative public, has furnished this House for the

SEASON OF 1874,

and it is now opened under the management of the undersigned.

My table shall at all times be equal to the best at this

Popular Summer Resort.

My guests will be admitted free of charge to the

HOPS AND MASQUERADES

of the other hotel, and being in a few feet of the waters of the Sound.

BOATS ARE IN ATTENDANCE

night and day, to take them thither, or to other points of interest, for a mere trifle.

BATH HOUSES conveniently located.

N. B. The proprietor reserves the right to refuse accommodations to parties unable to produce satisfactory evidence of good character, or whose company may be a nuisance to himself or his guests.

THOS. A. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

aug 6 — [illegible]

Finest Family Teas Imported.

IMPERIAL, GUN POWDER, YOUNG HYSON, NATURAL JAPAN and OOLONGS

We have a large stock of choice Teas and offer them at the recent decline in prices.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,

5 & 7 North Front St.

Fresh Roasted,

FRESH GROUND JAVA and LAGUAYRA COFFEE.

Old Government Java, Choice Laguayra and Rio Coffees.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,

5 and 7 North Front St.

aug 23 — 201

Kerosene Oil! Kerosene Oil!

20 BBLS KEROSENE OIL.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

aug 23 — 201

Peruvian Guano!

25 TONS A NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

aug 27 — 204

Bacon! Bacon! Bacon!

75 BOXES D. S. Sides and Shoulders,

50 " Smoked Sides and Shoulders,

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

aug 27 — 204

Tobacco, Nails, Soap, Lye, &c.

50 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,

150 Kegs Nails,

100 Boxes Soap,

50 Cases Lye,

50 " Potash.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

aug 27 — 204

Corn, Bacon, Pork and Lard.

1,000 Bushels Prime Mixed Corn;

100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,

12 Hhds. Smoked Shoulders,

50 Bbls. C. M. Pork,

0 Tubs Prime Leaf Lard,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Flour---Coffee---Sugar--Molasses.

1,000 BBLS. FLOUR (all grades),

100 Sacks Rio Coffee,

75 Bbls. Refined Sugars,

125 Bbls. S. H. Syrup,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Matches---Candles---Soap---Starch

100 Gross Parlor Matches,

200 Boxes and Half Boxes Candles,

75 Boxes Soap,

25 Boxes Starch,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Soda---Lye---Potash---Tobacco.

40 CASES SODA.

[illegible] " Concentrated Lye,

[illegible] " Potash,

[illegible] " Boxes Tobacco,

For sale low by WILLIAMS & MURCHISON

aug 23 — 201

Arrow Cotton Ties.

THE BEST TIE MADE. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Liberal Discounts in Large Lots.

DeROSSET & CO., State Agents.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13 -d&w2m

Caution!

WE are instructed by the American Cotton Tie Company to give notice that all persons dealing without license in wrecked Cotton Ties with buckles of said Company, or otherwise violating the patent rights of said Company, will be held responsible for damages.

DeROSSET & CO., Agents For the American Cotton Tie Co. For the State of North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13 d&w2m

"Revolution in Hosiery"

A. D. BROWN,

Exchange Corner.

HOSIERY Just Received,

A very decided Bargain in the above FOR CASH

And will be sold at less than the original Go price to land.

LOT 1.

100 DOZEN Ladies full regular English Hose; Price $[illegible], worth $[illegible] per Dozen.

LOT 2.

200 DOZEN Misses full regular English Hose in all the sizes, which will be sold at least 50 per cent. under the usual selling prices. This is without any exception the best bargain that has been offered in this city.

CORSETS.

LOT 3.

Another lot of 500 pairs of the celebrated "Ruby" Corsets to be sold for 75 cents a pair. Call and examine for yourselves.

A. D. BROWN,

MILLINERY AND

Fancy Goods Emporium,

Exchange Corner.

ONE PRICE! — TERMS CASH!

aug 9 — 189

NEW ARRIVALS This Week.

WACCAMAW AND CAPE FEAR FRESH BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,

(Dry Salted and Smoked).

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at Reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Hay, Corn and Oats

With Hundreds of other Articles of

Groceries at Wholesale.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

may 2 — 105

Tools! Tools!

FOR COOPERS, CARPENTERS and SMITHS,

All new goods, at lowest cash prices, at

GILES & MURCHISON'S Hardware

Aug 23

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

THE ROW AT THE RIDGE.

How the Disturbance Originated and Ended—Arrest of the Ring-leaders—No Conflict Anticipated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19.

There was no disturbance at Ridge Springs to-day, and it is thought that all danger of a conflict has hassed.—The origin of the difficulty, as near as can be ascertained, is about as follows: It appears that there has been some bad feeling between the whites and blacks in and near Ridge Spring for two months past, but no overt act had been committed by either party up to Monday last. On that day a negro named Smith had a difficulty with a white man named Watson regarding some business matter. This difficulty was appearantly not settled at that time, but the smouldering fires of discord previously existing between the whites and blacks seemed to be re-awakened, and the blacks, organized as military companies, appeared ready to engage in the difficulty they so anxiously sought. The whites were also organized, but were loth to precipitate a fight while there was any possibility of avoiding it. The white people bore with the insolence of the negroes as long as possible, and made every effort to avoid a difficulty; but the blacks seemed determined upon forcing a conflict. They were drilling early and often, and appeared well prepared for anything that might turn up. The whites then organized a company and sent a man to this city to procure arms. He came to the city on Tuesday morning, and succeeded in procuring forty-five Enfield rifles. It was rumored that the negroes at Ridge Spring knew of the purchase, and would attempt to seize the arms on the arrival of the evening train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad with the guns on board. In the afternoon the following dispatch was received by Messrs. T. W. Carwile & Co.:

BATESBURG, S. C., Aug. 18, 1874.

T. W. Carwile, Augusta, Ga.:

We expect trouble at the Ridge to-night with the blacks. Smith, Bowie and Raford, negroes, went to Columbia to-day for some purpose. The black militia company are ordered to the Ridge to-night.

JOHN KENNERLY.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch about thirty young men determined to go to Ridge Spring on the outgoing passenger train of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad as an escort to the arms. Accordingly as the train passed Broad street it was boarded by the party, armed with Sharp's rifle and bayonets. These young men went out with the intention of keeping the peace, if possible, but were determined that the arms should not be seized by the negroes. They arrived at the Ridge safe, and without meeting the militia, and no conflict took place.

Harrison Bowie, one of the negro ringleaders, was arrested to-day and carried to Lexington jail. Warrants are also out for some of the other ringleaders, but they cannot be found.—The negroes are coming in, pleading for peace, and are giving up their arms. The whites are still organizing and arming themselves. They do not intend to provoke a conflict, but to act on the defensive.

THE GEORGETOWN RIOT.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE JONES-BOWLEY WAR—A DEMONSTRATION BY THE NATIONAL GUARD—A WARLIKE EXCURSION FOILED.

[From the Charleston News & Courier.]

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday caused by the movements of the National Guard, two companies of which were summoned out in obedience to the order of the Governor to be in readiness to proceed to Georgetown. At a late hour on Tuesday evening Brigadier General Taft received the following dispatch from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State.

COLUMBIA, August 18.

Gen. W. N. Taft, Charleston, S. C.:

You will immediately order one company of the National Guard to be in readiness to proceed to Georgetown upon my arrival in Charleston to-morrow afternoon. By order of His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

In obedience to this order the two crack companies of the First Regiment, the Randolph Riflemen and the Carolina Light Infantry, were summoned to meet at the Military Hall, at 3 o'clock, yesterday. The Adjutant General was expected on the afternoon train from Columbia. The contemplated movement did not seem to be a very popular one with the militia. Various hints were thrown out to the effect that the whole thing was a political job or trick, and the most anxious inquiries were made as to what provision had been made for the subsistence of the warriors. By 4 o'clock a dozen members of the two companies had assembled at Military Hall in uniform. These were detailed into squads of two men each and were sent around to hunt up absentees. The search was not successful. All the field and staff were present, but the rank and file were *non est*. A few stragglers were brought in, and the arrival of the Adjutant General was anxiously expected. The afternoon train came in on time, but failed to bring the Adjutant General, and at six o'clock the hearts of the National Guard were made glad by an order of dismissal. The contemplated excursion to Georgetown may be regarded as abandoned for the present at least, as it will be somewhat difficult to bring the militia up to the sticking point. By the Northeastern train last evening Maj. Gen. Swails, commanding the division, arrived in the city, in obedience to a telegram from the same source requesting him to meet the Adjutant General in this city, and to be in readiness to proceed to Georgetown. The errand was a fruitless one.

The latest news from Georgetown came by a special messenger, who left that place at 2 P. M. on Tuesday. He says that there was a crowd of negroes in the city, but that everything was quiet. The county nominating Convention was in session when he left, and was being addressed by Congressman Rainey. There had been no fighting since last Thursday. Bowley was still in jail, which was still guarded by Jones' militia. He brought a letter from the commander of the revenue cutter to the collector of the port, a copy of which was sent to Gen. Vogdes, commanding the post. The letter stated that the cutter had arrived at Georgetown on Monday, and would remain there until Thursday, (to-day.) That everything was quiet, although some confusion existed, and an outbreak might occur at any moment. Bowley is still in jail, guarded by Jones' militia, who are still in possession of the town. The cutter, he says, can protect the United States property at the customhouse, but his force was not sufficiently large to enable him to disembark them in case of a disturbance. He adds that there is not sufficient force there to protect the lives and property of the citizens.

This letter was transmitted to Gen. Vogdes, who still declines to order the United States troops to Georgetown until ordered to do so by the President.

Members Elect to the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1874-'75.

The following statement of the members elected to the General Assembly, as far as it goes, is considered correct. The names of other members will be added as fast as obtained. It is certain that we have a Conservative gain of about 25 members.

SENATE.

1st District, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Gates and Chowan, Wm B Shaw and Thomas R Jernigan, Dems.

2d. Tyrell, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Dare, Pamlico, and Hyde, Chas Latham and Milton S Selby, Dems.

3d. Northampton and Bertie, W W Peebles, Rep.

4th Halifax, John Bryant, (col) Rep.

5th Edgecombe, W P Mabson, (col) Rep.

6th Pitt, Jos B Stickney, Dem.

7th Wilson, Nash and Franklin, Chas M Cooke and Nick W Coddie, Dem.

8th Craven, Richard Tucker, Rep.

9th Jones, Onslow and Carteret, W T R Bell, Dem.

10th Wayne and Duplin, D E Smith and John D Stanford, Dems.

11th Lenoir and Green, Josiah Sugg, Dem.

12th New Hanover, Edward Cantwell, Rep.

13th Brunswick and Bladen, —— Caswell, Rep.

14th Sampson, Edwin W Kerr, Dem.

15th Columbus and Robeson, W Foster French, Dem.

16th Cumberland and Harnett, Geo W Pegram, Dem.

17th Johnston, L R Waddell, Dem.

18th Wake, Charles M Busbee, Dem.

19th Warren, John M Paschall, Rep. (col).

20th Person, Orange, Caswell, C E Parrish and George Williamson, Dems.

21st Granville, Richard G Sneed, Rep.

22d Chatham, W G Albright, Dem.

23d Rockingham, James Irvin, Dem.

24th Alamance and Guilford, James T Morehead, Dem, and A S Holton, Rep.

25th Randolph and Moore, H K Worthy, Dem.

26th Richmond and Montgomery, Jas LeGrand, Dem.

27th Anson and Union, C M T McCauley, Dem.

28th Cabarrus and Stanly, Dr George Anderson, Dem.

29th Mecklenburg, R P Waring, Dem.

30th Rowan and Davie, J H Clement, Dem.

31st Davidson, Alfred Hargrave, Dem.

32d Stokes and Forsythe, Nelson S Cook, Rep.

33d Surry and Yadkin, J G Marler, Dem.

34th Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, R F Armfield and P Z Linney, Dems.

35th Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, A J McMillan, Dem.

36th Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, J C Mills, D M Young, Dems.

37th Catawba and Lincoln, M L W A Graham, Dem.

38th Gaston and Cleaveland, Jesse Jenkins, Ind Dem.

39th Rutherford and Polk, Norton Walker, Rep.

40th Buncombe and Madison, John S McElroy, Dem.

41st Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, T W Taylor, Ind Rep.

42d Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon and Swain, J R Love, Dem.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, Jas E Boyd, Rep.
Alexander, J M Carson, Ind Dem.
Anson, W E Smith, Dem.
Ashe, Squire Trivett, Rep.
Beaufort, William A Thompson, Dem.
Bertie, Wm T Ward, Rep.
Buncombe, M Patton, Dem, W G Candler, Rep.
Burke, S McD Tate, Dem.
Bladen, John Newell, (col) Rep.
Brunswick, J N Bennett, Dem.
Caldwell, W H Hartland, Dem.
Cherokee and Graham, —— Kerr, Dem.
Currituck, J M Woodhouse, Dem.
Cabarrus, Paul B Means, Dem.
Camden, F M Mullen, Dem.
Carteret, Appleton Oaksmith, Ind Dem.
Caswell, Thomas Harrison and W Wilson Carey, (col) Reps.
Catawba, S M Finger, Dem.
Chatham, Jas M Moring, O A Hanner, Dems.
Chowan, —— Winslow, Rep.
Cleaveland, Allen Bettis, Dem.
Columbus, V V Richardson, Dem.
Craven, Jno R Good, (col) Edward H Hill, (col) Reps.
Cumberland, Jas C McRae, J McD Jessup, Dems.
Dare, O N Gray, Rep.
Davidson, Solomon A Mock, M H Pinnix, Dems.
Davie, Charles Anderson, Dem.
Duplin, A G Moseley, W B Wells, Dems.
Edgecombe, Willis Bunn, (col) W I Goodwin, (col) Reps.
Forsythe, D W H Wheeler, Rep.
Franklin, T T Machell, Dem.
Gaston, W A Stowe, Dem.
Gates, R H Ballard, Dem.
Granville, H T Hughes, (col) [illegible] Reps.
Greene, T E Hooker, Dem.
Guilford, Nereus Mendenhall, J [illegible] Staples, Dems.
Halifax, J A White, G W Daniel, Reps.
Haywood, Frank Davis, Dem.
Harnett, J A Spears, Dem.
Henderson, James Blythe, Rep.
Hyde, A J Smith, Ind Dem.
Iredell, A C Sharp, A F Gaither, Dems.
Jackson, E D Davis, Dem.
Jones, J F Scott, Rep.
Johnston, E J Holt, E A Bizzell, Dems.
Lenoir, J P Parrott, Dem.
Lincoln, W A Thompson, Dem.
Mitchell, Moses Young, Dem.
Macon, Jas L Robinson, Dem.
Madison, H A Gudger, Dem.
McDowell, A M Erwin, Dem.
Mecklenburg, Sol W Reid, J L Jetton, Dems.
Montgomery, —— Hardy, Dem.
Moore, A A McIver, Dem.
Nash, W T Griffin, Dem.
New Hanover, W H Moore, (col), H Brewington (col) and Alfred Lloyd, (col) Reps.
Onslow, John W Shackelford, Dem.
Orange, Matthew Atwater, Jno W Latta, Dems.
Pasquotank, M J Munden, Rep.
Perquimans, J Q A Wood, Rep.
Person, S C Barnett, Rep.
Polk, —— Garrison, Lib Rep.
Rutherford, Eli Whisnant, Rep.
Randolph, H P Moffitt, A H Kendall, Dems.
Richmond, Platt D Walker, Dem.
Rockingham, W N Mebane, Jonh Johnson, Dems.
Rowan, J S McCubbins, Geo M Bernhardt, Dems.
Robeson, R M Norment and Neill McNeill, Reps.
Sampson, W H Bryant, James I McCallop, Dems.
Stanly, A C Freeman, Dem.
Stokes, Thomas Martin, Dem.
Surry, Wm Haymore, Dem.
Swain, T D Bryson, Dem.
Tyrrell, W W Walker, Dem.
Union, Lemuel Presson, Dem.
Washington, G B Wiley, Dem.
Wayne, I F Dortch and John W Isler, Dems.
Warren, Hawkins Carter (col) and W H Williams, Reps.
Wake, George V Strong, M W Page, Michael Whitley and L D Stephenson, Dems.
Watauga, J L Green, Dem.
Wilkes, J H Foote and T J Dula, Reps.
Wilson, Eatman, Dem.
Yadkin, Wm Glenn, Rep.
Yancey, W W Proffitt, Dem.

The Chicago Tribune views the recent election in North Carolina, and attributes the result almost exclusively to the threatened passage of the Civil Rights bill. Its political prophecy is undoubtedly true:

"The Civil Rights bill has proved a Pandora's box of evils to the Republican party. If Senator Sumner had cunningly devised it as a means of harming the party he had outgrown, it could not have answered its purpose more thoroughly. If the next Congress passes it, or makes an earnest effort to pass it, parties in the South will be everywhere divided into whites and blacks forthwith, and the whites will win. The negroes can carry only three States at the outside. And then, with the North divided, the Southern whites will hold the balance of power."

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "A number of Pittsburg manufacturers are quietly buying up the ore lands of West Virginia to supply their furnaces."

GOTHAM.

THE PRESS ON THE BEECHER TILTON SCANDAL.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 22—Noon.—The Tribune says, in speaking of Moulton's statement, it certainly is very far from justifying the fears of Beecher's friends, or the exultant prophesies of his enemies. The witness who was supposed to hold the key of the situation, leaves the posture of affairs substantially unchanged. Those who believed in Beecher's innocence before, will believe in it still. Those who waited for further developments must be content to wait awhile longer. It is evident that the assailants discharged their worst missiles at the opening of engagement. Meanwhile the case remains before the same patient public, which has followed it so long with sorrowful curiosity. Incredible weakness has been disclosed in it and terrible blunders have been made by the defense at every stage of its progress, but we mistake the wisdom and justice of the people, if this great preacher and beloved pastor is condemned, without much stronger evidence than F. D. Moulton seems able to produce.

The Times refuses to publish the statement, as it cannot see that it throws any new light on the dismal affair to which it relates.

The World says: "Not one item of actual evidence or trustworthy testimony has been brought forth by Moulton, which adds new difficulty or inconsistency to the explanation already put forth by Beecher, in his statement and cross examination.

The Herald in conclusion of a long article says: "We fain would have believed that the great clergyman had never fallen. We would fain believe it now, if we could see any possible way by which he could escape out of the meshes which bind him. Moulton pressed to speak by the onslaughts of Beecher and Beecher's friends, has spoken at last and pained as we are at the result, we cannot disregard the fact that the Plymouth pastor is crushed, unless this terrible witness can be shown to be a monster of villainy, duplicity and falsehood.

The Sun says: Moulton produces nothing that is equivalent to a confession of adultery on the part of Beecher, and his explanation of the blackmailing feature of the affair is not satisfactory. He shows, however, that up to the very last moment, in fact up to July 1874, long after Beecher discovered that he had been blackmailed, he was writing him letters of the most affectionate and confiding character. We do not see that this will change anybody's opinion upon the main question.

The Post says editorially: "We are creditably informed that before Mr. Beecher left Brooklyn, upon his present journey to the White Mountains, he expressed his determination to bring suit, at all events, for libel against Tilton, and also against Moulton, in case of another publication like that which was made yesterday. For a final and decisive solution of the question, which, until it is solved, causes many of Beecher's best friends to doubt whether he is not occupying a false position in the pulpit and in society, we trust that he will not waver from his determination."

Private letters were printed in the Graphic by photograph, and are facsimiles.

WASHINGTON, August 22—Noon.—One of the most shamefully shameless letters of Moulton's contribution to the scandal, concludes "bye, bye," with stars for the signature. It is addressed to Elizabeth and alludes to Theodore's caresses, which the writer in their preliminary stages did not understand.

The Star captions two broad pages thus: "Bad for Beecher," Moulton's statement," "The pastor of Plymouth Church charged with being a coward, liar and adulterer."

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Night—John T. Trumple, of Little Rock, Arkansas, whose life was attempted on a Jersey City boat on Wednesday night accuses U. S. Senator Powell Clayton, Judge McClure and Sheriff Oliver, all of Little Rock, as being perpetrators. Trumple is the Agent of Gov. Baxter of Arkansas and was sent here to purchase forty-two thousand dollars worth of firearms.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ESCAPE OF A DIAMOND ROBBER FROM CUSTODY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22—James Freeman was brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, to receive sentence for the diamond robbery committed at the store of Clark, Robbins & Biddle, made a successful attempt at escape. He suddenly jumped from the dock and through a second story window into Independence Square running across Chestnut street, into the American Hotel and through that building into Minor street, disappearing before officers could get on his path.

The fugitive took exactly the same course pursued by Jimmy Hagerty, some years since, when escaping from the Court House, while in custody in connection with the attempted murder of Revenue Detective Brooks. The affair caused quite a sensation this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, Aug. 22—Night.—The Carolina Messenger has reports from its special correspondents in the counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Duplin and Johnston that the rust is doing alarming damage to the growing cotton, which less than a week ago was doing well and looked never more promising. The sudden change in the atmosphere from cold to hot and the extremely dry weather is assigned as the cause by the farmers.

ALABAMA.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, August 22—The Republican Convention renominated White and Sheets for Congressmen at large, but no platform has yet been agreed to.

The Committee on Credentials took a day and night to report. There are 23 proxies out of about 200 votes, only eight counties being entirely represented. In this way one-third of the Convention is made up from the Mobile Custom House and Postmasters, and as many more bought-up proxies. Spencer, Hays and White run the Convention entirely.

The fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of the overflowed destitude in the Alabama and Warrior rivers is to be used as the campaign fund and great expectations are based on it.

A big crop has been made and there is no destitution in Alabama, and no need for Federal bacon and greenbacks. It will only be used to corrupt voters.

MONTGOMERY, August 22—Night.—The Republican State Convention resolved at 3:30 P. M. to give the Platform Committee time to report. It is believed the Committee will either ignore or denounce Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Stoecker, the Government M a Transportation Agent from Louisiana, said in a special last evening, that President Grant had authorized him to protect Republicans, or Alabama would be flooded with Federal troops. He said nothing about protection to Democrats. The announcement was received with great applause. The State Journal (Republican) commented severely on it, and this morning the Convention, by a unanimous vote, censured the Journal.

KANSAS.

THE OSAGE INDIANS DECLARE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Night—The following telegram was received here to-day from Governor Osborn of Kansas: "I have information through Indian Agent Stubbs and other sources that the Osage tribe of Indians have, at a general council, declared war against this State. Depredations have already been committed by them on our Southern border. The State has but few arms, and the United States troops heretofore guarding the line being now in the Indian Territory at a great distance from the Osage reservation places the frontier settlements of this State to great danger. With arms we can defend our borders. Can you furnish me two thousand carbines and accoutrements and one hundred thousand cartridges on account of the State of Kansas?" The telegram has been referred to the War Department.

Master Nelson Houston has been ordered to the Hydrographic office.

EUROPE.

THE CABLE AT CAHIRCIVEN, LAID.

RECEPTION OF MacMAHON.

BOMBARDMENT OF BAYONNE.

ATTACK OF THE FRONTIER TOWNS BY THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, August 22—The shore end of the United States direct cable has been laid at Cahirciven, near Valentia. The steamship Foraday, which is laying the deep sea section, will proceed to Cahirciven to-day.

PARIS, August 22—Legal proceedings have been instituted against Letemp's Flopineen National and Lebien public, because of the publication of Bazaine's letter relating to his escape. The proceedings are based upon the law prohibiting the printing of articles signed by persons deprived of civil and political rights.

President MacMahon had a grand reception at Brest, to-day, and reviewed the troops. In the display of fire works to-night, the city was illuminated.

The Iberia announces that Serrano has signed full credentials for the representation of Spain at the European Capitols.

It is officially reported that General Morionez is at Larrago.

BAYONNE, August 22—General Tristany has summoned Fuyecendo to surrender, and has begun to bombard the city.

The Carlists report that attacks are in progress on the frontier towns of Irrun and Fontabia.

HEADQUARTERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

WASHINGTON, August 22 Night—R. M. Reynolds, Esq., of Alabama, the new Minister to Bolivia is here en-route for Post Lawrence, Kansas.

A letter received here yesterday, from Judge Dillon, announces the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court in the famous Osage ceded lands case, in favor of the settlers. This case covers the title to nearly one million acres of land, on which are located the homes of nearly 30,000 people, claimed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. Companies. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

A committee representing the Democrats or white men of New Orleans called on Kellogg a few days ago, and asked him to permit a fair election by appointing one Democratic inspector at each place of voting. He of course declined.

There was some excitement in Hamburg, on Sunday, over the lynching of the colored man, Murrell, in Augusta, and a citizen of that place who crossed the river got into a shooting scrape with some of the excited colored populace, when he beat a hasty retreat to the Georgia side of the river. It was rumored that a raid was to be made upon Augusta, and a detachment of military was called out and sentries placed in different portions of the city. Later in the day, a preamble and resolutions were adopted by some of the peaceably disposed residents of Hamburg, and the excitement quieted down. Gabriel Murrel, who participated in the difficulty, (but declares himself innocent of the murder of Capt. Butler,) has been committed to jail to await his trial. Captain Butler was interred on Monday, in the cemetery in Augusta—an immence concourse of persons being in attendance. Everything is quiet in the city now.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is celebrated and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere, and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

To ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent, headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, languor, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15 1m

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. Don't let the genuine guarantee. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

Didn't Kiss Her.

A gentleman who has been traveling in the lower counties, says the San Antonio, Cal., Herald, tells us the following amusing story: He was stopping over night at a house where the partition walls were partienlarly thin. The adjoining room was occupied by a mother and her daughter. After retiring the mother began to rebuke the daughter for an alleged partiality to somebody named John, which soft impeachment the daughter denied vigorously:

"But", said the mother, "I saw him kissing you at the cow-pen, yesterday morning, Amanda."

"No, ma, he wasn't kissing me at all."

"Why did you have your head so close up to his for? you deceivin' critter.'

"Well, you see, ma, I had been eating pitallas (the fruit of a species of cactus,) and you see, ma, I got some of the prickles in my lips—and—and—

"And what, you wicked critter."

"And I could'nt get them out myself, you know, and John pulled them out with his teeth—but he didn't kiss me nary time."

General Roger A. Prior, has been retained by Tilton as counsel in a suit against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which the damages are laid at $50,000.

DIED.

In this city, on yesterday morning, JAMES ALEXANDER MEBANE, aged 32 years.

At Port Henry, N. Y., August 8th, Mrs. C. ARTHUR, wife of the late J. W. Arthur, Esq., of Camden, S. C.

On the 18th instant, in Cape Fear Township, New Hanover county, JAMES W. JOHNSON, aged 53 years.

"One hath passed from earth an honest and upright man, "The noblest work of God."

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at the residence of Mrs. Jno. Walker, on Orange street, on Monday, August 24th, JAMES A. MEBANE.

A deep gloom was thrown over our entire community to-day by the announcement of the above sad news of the death of our highly esteemed friend. The writer has been an intimate friend of his for the last fifteen years or more, and can fully testify that a more noble, generous-hearted man never lived than he. A man of most genial manners, always a kind word to greet his numerous friends under any and all circumstances.

"Sandy Mebane" is too well known in this community and in Richmond, Virginia, to require any eulogy from me, but this poor tribute is from one whose heart fills with tenderness as his eyes with tears at a name and a memory which he doubts not will remain among the most cherished of his life. T.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. July 3 d&w

The Favorite Home Remedy.

PAIN-KILLER,

been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN KILLER, but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilled hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up.

july 21

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS

New and Second Hand, of First Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. 4w

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. w

MARY SHARP COLLEGE.

Established in 1851. This old and celebrated Female School is situated in the proverbially healthy town of Winchester, on a bench of Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee. Commences its annual sessions of ten months on the FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER. Still under its first and only President, Z. C. Graves, LL. D. For thoroughness and cheapness of education, it is not excelled by any school in the South. Send for Catalogue containing all essential particulars.

4w G. S. WALMSLEY, Treasurer.

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JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort that you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful **tonic and invigorator,** which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness, the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by WM. F. KIDDER & CO., New York. 4w

DYSPEPSIA CURED

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McILHENNY, Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 143 Eighth St., N. Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

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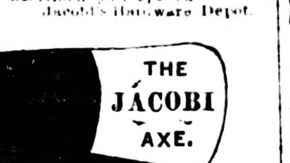
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RIDING SADDLES, &c.
A complete assortment just opened
At Jacobi's Hardware Depot.



Is superior to any other and needs but a single trial to convince.

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Of good qualities and best makes.
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GUNS, PISTOLS,
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BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Locks, Hinges, Bolts, &c., of every description.

Agency for the Celebrated **Shalers Sash Holder and Lock.**

It will not get out of order or wear out in a life time. For sale at

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WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received. The genuine is signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

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The large assets conservative management, peculiar features (among which is that of HOME INVESTMENTS) attractive plans and liberality to the Policy-holders of this Company, recommend it most highly to our people.

With gentlemen who KNOW THEY CAN SUCCEED IN BRINGING US NEW BUSINESS, from any part of the State, liberal contracts will be made.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
165th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Monday, Sept. 14th, 1874

One Grand Capital Prize of $5,000 in Gold!

Two Prizes $1,000 }
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Five Prizes $100 }

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts 6,000! Tickets limited to 50,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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$300,000
Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.
OF 50,000 NUMBERS.
DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $578,171. Draws every Saturday during the year.

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Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
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Tobacco, Snuff, Crackers and Pickles.

50 Boxes Tobacco,
10 " Smoking Tobacco,
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FOR COOPERS,
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All new goods, at lowest cash prices, at
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GENUINE
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FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in **small or large lots, at importers' prices,** by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

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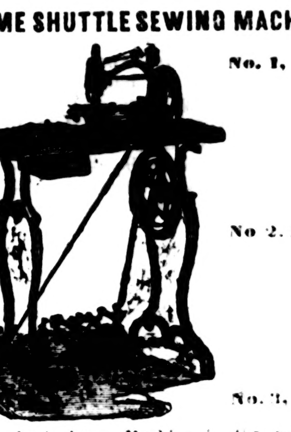
Messrs. HONSON, HURTADO & CO., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.

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The best cheap Machine in the market; makes the Lock Stitch; easily operated, simple and durable. It will do the same work and only costs one half of the money of eight other machines.

Good Agents wanted in every county. For circulars and samples of work, address

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A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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The Fall Session commences on WEDNESDAY, the 23d September, and continues without intermission to the middle of June following.

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The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

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Commission Merchants.
Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

REFERENCES: Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Garrettsville, Ohio; Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Cash advanced on Cotton, Naval Stores, Dry Fruits, Peanuts, &c.

☞ Will fill orders for Groceries, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Bagging, Iron Ties, &c.

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Corn, Bacon, Pork and Lard.

4,000 Bushels Prime Mixed Corn;
100 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
12 Hhds. Smoked Shoulders,
50 Bbls. C. M. Pork,
50 Tubs Prime Leaf Lard,
For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Flour---Coffee---Sugar--Molasses.

1,000 BBLS. FLOUR (all grades),
100 Sacks Rio Coffee,
75 Bbls. Refined Sugars,
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For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

Matches--Candles--Soap--Starch.

100 Gross Parlor Matches,
200 Boxes and Half Boxes Candles,
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For sale low by
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Soda--Lye--Potash--Tobacco.

40 CASES SODA,
60 " Concentrated Lye,
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IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER,
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Fresh Roasted,

FRESH GROUND JAVA and
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Old Government Java, Choice Laguayra and Rio Coffees.

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8,000 SACKS SALT,
240 Bales Hay,
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HORSE SHOES, MULE SHOES,
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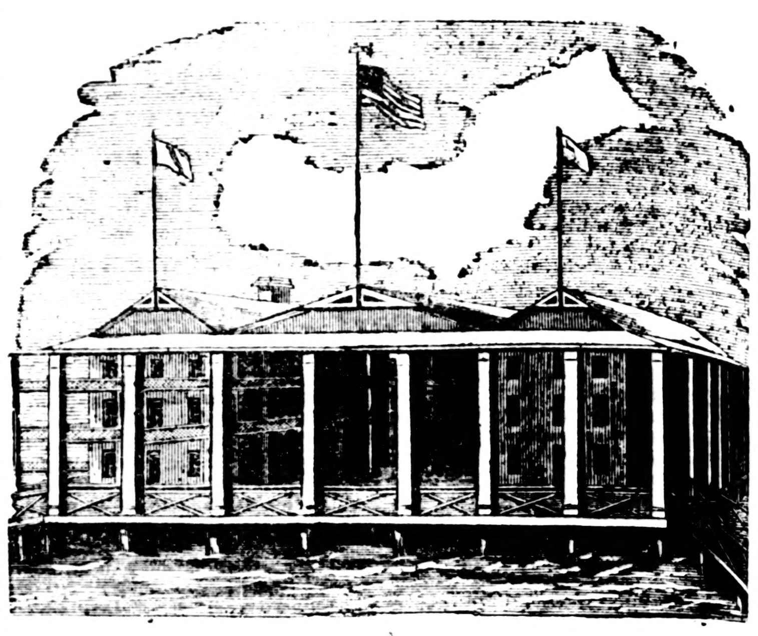
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Sugar, Rice and Flour.

30 Bbls Refined Sugar,
50 " and Tierces Rice,
400 " Flour,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
aug 23 101

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BEAUFORT, N. C.



REMODELED AND REFITTED by its present owner, ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is now open for the reception of guests for the Season of 1874, under a

New Management,

This Hotel is situated immediately over the waters of the Harbor and commands a fine view of the Banks, Old Topsail Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean. Owing to its peculiar situation flies and mosquitos are almost unknown.

With the tide flowing semi-daily under the building, its attractiveness in point of coolness and cleanliness, is superior to any Hotel upon the Atlantic coast.

THE ROOMS are ample and accessible to the sea breeze, while the addition of covered piazzas and the Music Hall on the South front, affords a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a delightful court through which to chase the fleeting hours "on the light fantastic" by night.

Among the chief attractions of this justly celebrated Summer Resort, is the Surf Bathing, and our old patrons will recognize a decided improvement in the neat Dressing Rooms erected conveniently upon the beach.

BATHING HOUSES upon an improved plan are attached to the Hotel, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilerating effects of salt water, and learn the *art of swimming.*

A Brass and String Band is in attendance for the season.

The choicest Wines and Liquors are to be had at the Bar of the undersigned, located conveniently to the Dining Rooms. Billiards, Ten Pins, and Flying Trapeze are offered to those who relish such pastime.

CROQUET PARKS have been arranged for the use of guests free of charge.

An abundant supply of ICE has been provided for the season.

BOATS, fast sailing and well managed, can be had at any time for Pic Nic Parties, or for visiting such points as may be desired.

The subscriber, aided by courteous and competent assistants, and a corps of obliging and attentive servants, flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him, and that the season of 1874, under his management, will be more attractive than any previous year since the war.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every article to be found at the first-class hotels of the interior, besides OYSTERS, ESCALOPS, SOFT CRABS, TURTLES, and the varieties of fish abounding in the prolific waters of the Harbor and Ocean.

TERMS:

Per Day, $2.50. Per Week, $15.00. Two Weeks, $25.00. Three Weeks, $35.00. Four Weeks, $43.00. Calendar Month, $45.00.

Special arrangements made with families and excursionists.

All business communications must be addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. W. CHARLOTTE,
Proprietor.
may 15 117-tf

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MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets	$28,541,473
IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold	$8,000,000
FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold	$675,000
OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets	$286,147
FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital	$500,000
MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK, Assets	$586,450 50
CLAY, FIRE, KENTUCKY, Assets	$500,000 00
Total	$39,089,638 10

feb 6 [illegible]

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

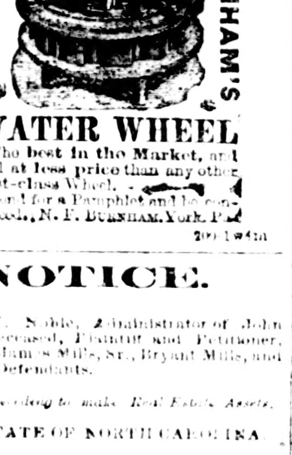
If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall Wilmington, N. C. jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w6m

84 per cent. guaranteed with



WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel. Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced, N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

aug 11 200 1w6m

NOTICE.

Stephen W. Noble, Administrator of John Mills, deceased, Plaintiff and Petitioner, against James Mills, Sr., Bryant Mills, and others, Defendants.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Onslow County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons James Mills, Sr., Molsy Taylor and her husband Jackson Taylor, Jane Henderson and her husband Stephen Henderson, Linsy Mills, Bryant Mills, Uzza Mills, Holland Askew and her husband Amos Askew, Ann Koonce, James L. Mills, Ann M. Noble, wife of plaintiff and petitioner, Mary B. Hodges and her husband Lemuel W. Hodges, Mourning King and her husband Jesse King, Betsy Mashborn, W. B. Byrd, Francis D. Koonce, John Mills, son of defendant, Uzza Mills, (Eliza Turner and her husband, Lewis Turner, who resided in the State of Illinois when last heard of), William, John, James, Uzza, Betsey and Edward Mills, and the other issue of William Mills, deceased, (son of another William Mills, deceased, which last named William was a brother of plaintiff's intestate, John Mills, all of whom, when last heard of, were residing near Cool or Cold Spring Post Office, Polk county, Texas, defendants, if they be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Onslow, within twenty-two days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint and petition, copies of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Onslow county within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint and petition within that time, the plaintiff and petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and petition.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of July, A. D., 1874.

A. C. HUGGINS,
Clerk of Superior Court of Onslow County
July 24 w6t

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacture
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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MOTT'S
LIVER PILLS!

An old physician once said that nearly all diseases originate from a DISEASED CONDITION of THE LIVER, and this statement is true, although it may at first seem like an exaggeration. When the Liver is out of order the whole system and every organ and function suffer more or less in consequence. In the incipient stages of the disease a man

Does not know what ails him.

He is moody, restless and despondent; and that is the time to take a simple remedy that will restore him to health

IN A SINGLE DAY,

and prevent a whole train of diseases that may follow.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the Liver.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS give tone to the Stomach.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cleanse system of bile.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS drive out febrile affections.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS regulate the Liver, and are more reliable as a Liver medicine than any of the mercurial preparations that do more HARM THAN good.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York
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Academy of the Incarnation,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Under the Care of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy.

This Institution so favourably known to many commences its Sixth Scholastic year October 1st. Nothing has been left undone to render it every way worthy of a liberal patronage. At home, and with little expense, the daughters of North Carolina can receive herein, a thorough and high-toned education. Having an able corps of accomplished and experienced teachers, convenient buildings, with ample grounds in the finest part of Wilmington. This Academy offers to its pupils, perhaps more solid advantages than the over crowded schools, in, or near our large cities.

We may add:—The robust health enjoyed hitherto by the pupils and other inmates of the establishment give abundant proof that no apprehension regarding climate may be entertained by those whose homes are in the higher part of the State, during the scholastic year ending June 30th.

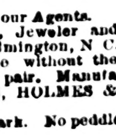
TERMS—Board and Tuition including washing bedding &c, per Scholastic year (9 months) to be paid in advance by two installments, $[illegible].

Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music &c., form extra charges.

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For sale only by our Agents.

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New York.

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